Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times
Evening

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

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In News Spotlight

On the alert for approaching enemy air raiders, a squad of Imperial Navy fighting men scan the skies of the South Pacific (Photo by Cameraman Mie of the Navy Information Corps. Passed by Navy Ministry)

Press Comments

Tuesday, April 6
ASAHI—Franco-Reich Cooperation
NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—Air Defense
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anglo-U.S. Discord

Franco-Reich Cooperation

ASAHI—As a result of a Cabinet meeting the French Government at Vichy on April 3 decided to hand over to Germany ex-Premier Daladier, ex-Premier Blum and General Gamelin, former commander-in-chief of the French Army. They had been under easy confinement since the suspension of their trial in April last year for their responsibilities for the defeat of France in the war with Germany. According to the announcement of the German Government, the United States and Britain were busy at work to use them for the establishment of a rival Government within France, so that for military reasons the Reich caused France to hand them over in spite of Premier Pierre Laval's desire to hold them at home.

From the point of view of French sovereignty and its national prestige, such a course must have been quite painful and Chief of State Henri P. Petain's broadcast speech on the evening of April 4 seemed to be an appeal to the French people to understand the exigency of the step. To Germany engaged in a major war, however, any menace of an anti-German regime in France on top of the independent French regime already established by the United States and Britain in Africa would have been utterly intolerable. Also since zealous and wholehearted cooperation of France in the work of constructing a new order in Europe is keenly desired by Germany, it was important that all elements liable to influence the French people otherwise should be removed.

From the point of view of Franco-German cooperation, the exchange of French workers for prisoners of war under the new Labor Act legislated by the Vichy Government is quite a reasonable course. By receiving the labor supply Germany's fighting strength will be increased by so much, while France enjoys the return of its men taken prisoner in the war. This exchange did not progress far last year but with the turn of the year it has been accelerated, so that between January and the end of March some 250,000 workers went to Germany. Since hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen are still in Germany as prisoners of war, France will have to send many more workers.

Meanwhile in North Africa and West Africa the Giraud and de Gaulle regimes are shedding French blood for the satisfaction of Anglo-American ambitions in contrast to the wise policy of Marshal Petain. The Vichy Government alone has in it the strength and ability to reconstruct France, while cooperation with Germany is the sole course before France if it is to exist.

Air Defense

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—Every Japanese is now fully prepared to defend his home and country against enemy air raiders whenever they should come. With all the strategic points in the Greater East Asia area in our hands, the United States and Britain are certain to depend on air and submarine attacks instead of full-dress warfare, for such guerilla tactics are considered outside the pale of seapower of air supremacy. The enemy apparently are confident of results in regard to its air raid plans, for they are boasting of them where they should guard such plans in strict secrecy. Despairing of a full-fledged war by sea, land and air, the United States is likely to concentrate on air raids on Japan Proper. President Roosevelt says that he is contemplating an attack all at once on Japan Proper instead of occupying one island after another on the Pacific.

Defense against enemy air raids consists of armed combat by means of fighters and anti-aircraft guns and civilian defense. Salutary results have been obtained by the repeated drills undertaken by neighborhood groups. Full confidence in the ability of the civilian population to cope with air raids of any magnitude has been built up in the course of these drills. Preparedness both morally and technically is the watchword of the hour.

Anglo-U.S. Discord

TOKYO SHIMBUN—After a two-week sojourn in America and Canada, the British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden has returned to London. He is scheduled shortly to report to the House of

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1st Indonesian Teachers in Celebes Express Appreciation to Japanese

Domei

MACASSAR, April 3.—After completing the Japanese language course with honors at the Japanese Language School here, two Indonesian youths, Moechamid Akib and Basa Mangoedjoe, recently were appointed teachers of the Japanese language at their alma mater to become the first Indonesian teachers to engage in the teaching of the Japanese language to native inhabitants.

Interviewed here today, these two teachers expressed their appreciation for kind, impartial treatment accorded them by their Japanese teachers. "The Japanese teachers are like fathers and mothers to us," they said.

They contrasted their present treatment with the petty discrimination under the former Dutch regime, saying that the Dutch people forbade the natives to enter their houses.

"At school, not the least affection existed between the Dutch teachers and the native students, which makes a sharp contrast with warm, kind treatment daily accorded us by the Japanese teachers," they said.

In conclusion, they pointed out the enthusiasm of the native inhabitants to learn the Japanese language and promised to do their utmost to spread the Japanese language among them.

Finish Japanese Course

Domei

MACASSAR, April 2.—Graduation ceremonies for a class of 80 members of the Celebes Moslem Society, which had been taking a course in the Japanese language since October 1 of last year, were held on March 31, it was learned today.

AXIS UNITS SINK 8 MORE SHIPS; AIR WAR ACTIVE

Big Enemy Sea Toll Taken in 24 Hours--Bone Harbor Raided

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, April 5.—According to an announcement issued by German military authorities, Axis forces sank eight enemy vessels during the period of 24 hours from 3 p.m. on April 3 to 3 p.m. on April 4. Three of the enemy ships were sent to the bottom off the Madeira Islands by Reich U-boats, one tanker in the eastern Mediterranean by Italian torpedo-planes and the remainder off the coast of southeastern Tunisia by the Italian air force.

Planes Reported Active

Domei

ROME, April 5.—The Italian Military Headquarters made the following announcement on the war situation at noon today.

Bombardment and scouting warfare is being waged on the Tunisian front.

The Italian air forces raided Bone in Algiers, and intensively bombed the harbor and other military facilities. The German air forces sank a 8,000-ton merchantman off the coast of Bougie.

The German-Italian air forces brought down eight enemy planes in an aerial conflict on April 4. A large number of trucks were also set on fire. Meanwhile the German-Italian anti-aircraft batteries shot down four enemy planes.

Enemy planes attacked Naples, Siracusa, Palermo and Carloforte on April 4. In Naples and Siracusa, considerable damages were inflicted on public buildings and private residences. The number of dead amounted to 221 and wounded 387 in Naples, while in Siracusa four were killed and 20 wounded. In Carloforte, the dead numbered 21 and the wounded 30. The enemy air forces lost two planes in Naples and anti-aircraft fire brought down two enemy planes at Carloforte.

The Italian submarine fleet operating in the Atlantic sank a 3,000-ton Greek ship transporting supplies to Britain and a British ship Celtic Star of 5,574 tons.

Soviet Offensive Checked

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following

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NEW CHIANG-AID ROUTE DISCUSSED BY BRITAIN

Plans Using Old Caravan Road Through Iran

The anti-Axis camps are now considering the re-opening of the old caravan route over the South Tienshan Road, in view of the fact that ample anti-Axis aid has not been reaching Chungking by the air transportation which has been forced to be employed with the Japanese seizure of the Burma Road, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

Following the interpellation in the British House of Commons last week as to whether the Government has been considering the revival of the caravan route to China through Iran, the British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Kidston Richard Law replied:

"The British Government has been concentrating every effort for the establishment of a new Chiang-aiding route, and the caravan route through Iran has been considered in the plans."

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—The Chiang Kai-shek regime, which is barely keeping up its feeble existence at Chungking, is now suffering from an acute shortage of foodstuff.

Unable to withstand the repeated bombings by the Japanese Air Force, the regime today issued the following decrees, according to a Chungking dispatch received here:

"In view of the present circumstances, one-half of the total number of citizens of Chungking shall evacuate immediately.

"The Government will bear 20 per cent of the expenses necessary for the evacuation.

"Whoever disobeys the evacuation order, will be deprived of his ration tickets for daily necessities, such as rice, meat, oil, sugar and tobacco."

His Majesty Grants Audience to Tojo

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who returned from Manchoukuo last night was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor this morning to report to the Throne on his visit to Manchoukuo, it was learned by Domei.

Leaving Fukuoka early Monday morning, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo arrived at Tokyo Station at 8:36 p.m. the same day and immediately returned to his official residence. On his way to the capital, Prime Minister Tojo stopped off at Gifu.

GERMANY READY FOR NEW DRIVE

Coming Offensive Set to Completely Smash Soviet Forces

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, April 4.—How and in what way will the coming German offensives be waged on the Soviets this year? This is a problem uppermost in the minds of the public here.

The seesaw struggles which have characterized the war in the past few years will no longer satisfy the Germans this year. They must have offensives sure to annihilate the Soviets and which will allow no room for further winter counter-offensives.

At present, both the German and Soviet forces are recovering from the fatigue of the winter campaign. How soon will they recover will form an important key to the situation.

Certain sections of the German public opine that the next German offensive will be made quite early, basing their argument on the following factors:

1. It would be more advantageous for the Germans to launch one more attack on the Soviets before their recovery from the losses of the winter campaign and give them a fatal blow.

2. Spring on the Eastern Front has come earlier this year than last, creating conditions favorable to the advance of the German panzers. In view of the fact that the Soviets have suffered severe losses to their mechanized corps, the earlier the advance of the Germans, the better it would be.

Reasons for Caution

This line of argument is considered reasonable so far as appearances go, but other sections which take a more strategical standpoint maintain that such action would be too hasty for the following reasons:

1. It has been made known through the experience of the last two years that a lukewarm offensive would fail to end Soviet winter counter-offensives. The coming German offensives should be so thorough-going as to make it entirely impossible for the Soviets to stage regular winter counter-offensives.

2. For the purpose of thoroughly getting rid of future Soviet winter

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F.I.C. Government Seat To Move Temporarily

Domei

HANOI, April 5.—The Government-General of French Indo-China will move its headquarters sometime this month to the southern part of French Indo-China for the forthcoming summer season for five months, it was learned here today.

It is understood that Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, accompanied by leading government officials, including M. Cousin, Director of the General-Affairs Board and concurrently Director of the Finance Board, directors of foreign affairs, political affairs and economic boards and others, will attend to the political affairs in Saigon as well as Dalat.

The Governor-General and other government officials are expected to stay in the south slightly longer than usual.

Meantime, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who recently returned to Hanoi from Tokyo, also will go to South French Indo-China, it is understood.

Kiuchi Leaves for Rome Post

Yoshitane Kiuchi, newly-appointed Counselor to the Japanese Embassy in Rome, left Tokyo this morning to proceed to his post via Siberia, according to Domei.

AMERICA PLANS DIRECT TALKS WITH MOSCOW

New Mission Due In Soviet Capital To Settle Discord

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—Rumor is being circulated among political circles in London that the Washington Government will shortly dispatch a mission headed by an influential person to Moscow, according to a report from a London correspondent of a certain local journal.

The report states that President Roosevelt, who is more willing to open direct negotiations with Moscow than to have British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden mediate between the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union to readjust relations between the two countries which had been complicated since the Standley slip, first planned his personal interview with Premier Josef Stalin. However, as the scheme proved difficult due to various circumstances, he has decided to dispatch to the Soviet capital an influential person in proxy for himself.

As for the head of the mission, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Harry Hopkins, adviser to the President, are mentioned.

Information received by another local newspaper, however, states that many Americans are opposed to the plan of dispatching a mission to the Soviet Union, on the ground that intervention in Europe over the post-war problem will entail another failure similar to that made by President Woodrow Wilson, that the Soviet Union may possibly demand of the United States more aid in foodstuff and materials in the future and that too much contact with the Soviet Union will result in the increase of Leftist influences in the United States.

As such a tendency opposing Roosevelt's plan is especially rampant among Congressional circles, the President will select some anti-Roosevelt Congressmen as delegates in an attempt to gain their favor.

Food Conference Postponed

The anti-Axis Conference to discuss the problem of food, scheduled to be convened on April 27 at Hot Spring, Virginia is reported to have been postponed in spite of the fact that already invitations have been sent out to 38 countries among which Britain, the Soviet Union and some others have accepted the invitation, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Monday. As to the duration of postponement of the conference nothing is yet known, but this step attests to the most complicated internal condition of the Anti-Axis Camp.

PEOPLE OF NORTH IRAN ATTACK SOVIET TROOPS

Red Army Garrisons Stormed by 20,000

The people of northern Iran and the Soviet forces, which had entered Iran, were embroiled in a fierce conflict on the night of April 3 when the Iran populace made a sudden armed attack on Soviet garrisons, according to Teheran dispatches relayed to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Bangkok. About 20,000 Iran nationals exchanged fire with the Soviet forces. Several towns and villages have been devastated as the result of the fighting.

The disturbance still raged on April 4 and all indications show that it will become more widespread. Also, no detailed announcements have been made as to the direct cause of the conflict nor as to the number of dead or wounded on either side.

The Iranian Government, with the understanding of the American and British forces, has formed an investigation body to be dispatched to the spot of action. However, the situation is not expected to see immediate solution and great importance is being attached to the outcome of further developments.

800,000 Germans Return Home

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—It was officially announced by the German authorities on Sunday that during the period from the opening of the current European hostilities up to December of last year, 806,000 Germans had returned to Germany from various parts of Europe.

Crushing Drives Continued Against Chungking Forces; Brilliant Results Reported

Japanese Annihilate Enemies in Kiangsu, Honan and Shantung

Domei

KAIFENG, April 5.—Crack Imperial Forces in action in Honan Province trapped the enemy 142nd Division of about 2,000 strong toward evening on March 24 at Lishektsun, 95 kilometers southeast of Kweiteh and in a four-hour engagement that ensued crushed the main strength of the enemy, achieving the following war results:

Enemy dead	292
Light machine-gun	1
Rifles	25
Bullets	7,000
Many shells	

In the meantime, other Japanese troops engaged in guarding the Peking-Hankow Railway on March 31, encircled and attacked 350 troops of the Sinwu Prefectural Government at Nanweitsun, 45 kilometers west of Sinsiang and dealt an annihilative blow to the enemy. The war results were as follows:

Enemy corpses	150
Captives	119
War Trophies:	
Rifles	167
Light machine-guns	3
Bullets	3,070

Lungling Air Raided

Domei

CANTON, April 5.—Chungking military authorities announced that Japanese Air Units yesterday carried out air raids on Lungling, important air base located in western Yunnan Province, and also Lishui, Chekiang Province, according to a report from Chungking.

Kiangsu Gains Announced

Domei

HSUCHOW, April 5.—Composite war results of the Japanese Forces operating in the North Kiangsu area during March were revealed as follows:

1. Number of Encounters	95
2. Enemy Strength Encountered	26,180
3. Bodies abandoned on field	1,758
4. Prisoners taken	125
5. War Trophies seized:	
Heavy machine-guns	9
Light machine-guns	8
Trench mortar	1
Revolvers	15
Artillery pieces	215
Hand-grenades	1,171

In addition quantities of other arms and ammunition were seized

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De Gaulle Trip to Algiers Blocked By Eisenhower; Rebels in Uproar

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—The last minute obstruction of General Charles de Gaulle's contemplated appearance in Algiers by General Eisenhower has greatly shocked the French National Commitee and according to reports from London an extraordinary meeting of the Committee was summoned on the night of April 5.

With General de Gaulle presiding, counter-measures were discussed and indications are that quite heated arguments were exchanged between the members. The final outcome was the placing of the interpretation that Eisenhower's demand arose from military necessity and as de Gaulle's visit to Algiers, judged legally, would require the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, the French National Committee agreed that nothing could be done but to let the matter drop.

Nevertheless, a public announcement was made deploring the matter and at the same time reports indicate that de Gaulle will confer with British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden and submit strong protests.

However, a London correspondent for a certain local journal points out that animosity has increased among the de Gaullist faction against the fact that Vichy elements are included in the puppet regime in Africa.

Step Is Regretted

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—The French National Committee, the headquarters of the de Gaullist party, issued the following statement tonight according to dispatches from London.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Africa, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, requested the postponement of General de Gaulle's visit to French North African territories. As there are no possibilities of any great obstacles arising, General de Gaulle and the members of the French National Committee extremely regret the postponement. The General and several members of the Committee had already completed preparations to leave for Algiers. From the standpoint of national welfare and based on the demands of the French people at home and abroad, it is our intention to endeavor for the restoration of unity in the French Empire."

Trip Postponement Asked

As a result of repeated conferences with representatives of the French puppet government by General Georges Catroux, former governor-general of French Indo-China, now in Algiers as a representative of the de Gaullist party, arrangements had been made for the arrival in Algiers in the near future of General Charles de Gaulle. However, suddenly on the night of April 4, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Africa, dispatched a telegram to the French National Committee asking for the postponement of de Gaulle's trip to Algiers.

Said War Necessity

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—With General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in Africa, having blocked General Charles de Gaulle's projected visit to Algiers, the rapprochement between the so-called fighting France faction and the puppet French regime in Africa has become hopeless.

In this connection, London Government circles are stressing that the recent step taken by General Eisenhower was a purely military necessity and that it has nothing to do with the negotiations held in Africa between General Henri Giraud and General Georges Catroux.

SOVIET PRESS ALARMED OVER NEW REICH PLANS

Warns Public Against Coming Big Offensive

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—For the last several days, the Soviet press has been warning the public against the imminence of positive and widespread German offensive operations to be launched soon on the Eastern Front, exhorting the people on the home front to hold themselves in readiness.

Expressing a pessimistic view over the future war situation, a U.P. correspondent in Moscow today reported that German forces operating on the southern front have secured all strategic keypoints and railway lines and that they now occupy an advantageous position whereby they can open a large-scale offensive in every direction.

In the meantime, large-scale offensive operations started by the Soviets in the sector near the mouth of the Kuban River are still raging along the 70-kilometer front with the eastern part of the Taman Peninsula as its center. Especially, in the marshy sector near the peninsula severe tank battles are raging.

The German-Rumanian positions, however, have undergone no change as up to noon today. The Soviet forces have suffered serious damages every time they attempted attacks. It is reported that the Soviets have lost 23 tanks.

On other sectors of the Eastern Front, no remarkable changes have been witnessed except that the Germans have solidified their positions in the sector south of Isyum.

British Coast Shelled

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—German long-range guns along the coast of the Straits of Dover simultaneously opened fire today, sending scores of shells over the southern coast of the British mainland. British batteries also opened fire and the deafening roar of guns reverberated over the Straits for some time, according to information from London.

ANTI-AXIS CAMP INTENT ON GRABBING MOROCCO

Soviet Not Represented At Algiers Conference

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—The anti-Axis camp is now intent on seizing Spanish Morocco.

The High Command of the anti-Axis Army at Algiers tonight announced as follows:

"The military leaders of the three anti-Axis powers held a talk with a representative of the Spanish Army at Spanish Morocco this afternoon."

It is not disclosed, however, who the military leaders of the three anti-Axis countries were. It is generally understood that at the conference U.S., Britain, and probably the rebel French army were represented, but that Soviet Russia was absent.

Domei

ROME, April 5.—To discuss a certain important national policy, the Spanish Government tonight held an extraordinary Cabinet council, with General Francisco Franco, Chief of State in the chair, according to a Madrid dispatch received here.

Vichy Issues Labor Edict

Domei

VICHY, April 5.—The Vichy Government, as an enforcement move of its wartime labor mobilization structure already in effect, issued three ordinances today. According to the newly issued ordinances all male French nationals between the ags of 18 and 50 working in commercial and industrial fields must all carry registration cards and all changes in their working places will require the permit of the Superintendent of Labor.

British War Damages Huge

War damages reported by various parties in England since the outbreak of the European War up to the end of last year amounted to 3,000,000 cases of which 1,200,000 amounting to £100,000,000 have already been indemnified by the Government, it was announced by the British authorities, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Monday, in relaying a wire from London.

Plan Agreed to Include Shameen in Canton City

Domei

CANTON, April 5.—As a result of an understanding reached between the Japanese Forces in South China and the Kwangtung Provincial Government, the Shameen area (former British concession) will be included shortly in Canton City, it was learned today.

It is remembered that Shameen, located in the southwestern part of Canton, was seized by the Japanese Forces in South China at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

In March 28, last year the Shameen area was transferred to the National Government of China in accordance with the basic treaty between Japan and China.

The Chinese National Government, however, in view of the particular circumstances in Shameen had established a special administrative office there and ever since the administration of Shameen has been handled by the special administration of Canton City.

Cement Plant for Celebes

Domei

MACASSAR, April 6.—A cement factory with an output great enough to fill the entire demand of Celebes for the product will be constructed here in the near future, with the ground breaking ceremony to take place on April 29, it was learned here today.

In view of the large deposits of limestone in southern Celebes, the production from the new plant is expected to enable exports to other regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

CHINA ECONOMY SEEN BRIGHTER

Ishiwata, in Peking, Expresses Optimism On Future Activities

Domei

PEKING, April 5.—Sotaro Ishiwata, supreme economic adviser to the National Government of China who arrived in this city yesterday to inspect the various economic activities in North China, expressed his views during a press interview today on the promotion of trade between North and Central China and other economic issues. His statement in substance, was to the following effect.

"As a result of the policy for strengthening the National Government of China following its participation in the current war, there have been some problems over relations between the Federal Reserve Bank notes and the Central Reserve Bank notes at one time.

"However, the fundamental rule of the par value of the Japanese yen with the Federal Reserve Bank notes and the exchange rate of 18 yuan per 100 yen as reaffirmed by a declaration of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has settled this question.

Goods Exchange Studied

"On this basis, the commodity interchange between North and Central China should be considerably fostered and the economic rehabilitation expedited. Central China, on its part, requires the supply of coal from North China and thus, to realize an industrial revival in Shanghai and other parts, bringing out, at the same time, the materials from the interior region. Such an eventuality, it is believed, will accelerate the forwarding of flour to North China.

"Insofar as the structure for the exchange of materials and the method of settlement are concerned, I am of the opinion that there will not be any marked changes as compared with the past, but this question is being currently studied by the competent authorities concerned.

"In Central China, the National Commercial Control Association has been established under the close and positive cooperation of the National Government of China since its entry into the War of Greater East Asia. This organization will supervise and control internal trade. In order to decide the fundamental path it should tread in future, the first meeting of the Economic Deliberation Council was called on April 1.

"It is believed that the control over commercial activities in the future will be enforced on a smooth basis, particularly, as economic tycoons such as Chou Tsuo-jen, Tang Shou-min and others are extending enthusiastic support as capable Japanese experts have been appointed in various parts as advisers to the National Government of China.

Finances Seen Staple

"In connection with the problem of commodity prices, I can state that there is nothing to cause concern over the financial condition of the National Government of China.

"The question of commodity prices undoubtedly is a vital problem throughout North and Central China and consequently, effective measures must be enforced in this connection but the price of rice in Central China, which had once cost as much as 1,700 yuan, has gone down to the 700 yuan level through abolition of restrictions over the removal of materials. The price of eggs has likewise been halved while the vegetables, on the other hand, have been reduced in price considerably.

"From the viewpoint of attaining self-sufficiency in living necessities, industries must be started in various districts in the future, but toward this end, the funds required should be raised among the Chinese people. In short, measures must be taken at this juncture to stir originality among the Chinese masses instead of lukewarm restrictions enforced time and again in the past."

24 Plants for Manchou

Domei

HSINKING, April 5.—Twenty-four Japanese industrial plants, including 14 factories manufacturing daily necessities and 10 factories specializing in the production of machinery and fibrous materials, will be transferred to Manchoukuo during the second year of the second five-year industrial expansion plan of Manchoukuo, it was disclosed at a conference today of chiefs of commercial and industrial sections of the Department of Economics.

The formal decision for transfer of Japanese factories to Manchoukuo will be announced following drafting of the materials mobilization plan for the present fiscal year by the Japanese Government.

Thai Envoy Fetes Foreign Minister

Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, who recently returned from a furlough to Bangkok, was host yesterday evening at a dinner party given at his official residence here in honor of Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Mrs. Tani. Also present at the party were Shunichi Matsumoto, Vice-Foreign Minister, Shinichi Shibusawa, Director of the Commerce Bureau of the Foreign Office, and other officials of the Foreign Office.

SHONAN MOSLEMS MEET TO EXPRESS APPRECIATION

Resolve to Exert Efforts For Reconstruction of Asia

Domei

SHONAN, April 5.—Greatly moved by the magnanimity and liberality shown by Japan with regard to religion, representatives of 30,000,000 believers of the Mohammedan faith in Malai and Sumatra are holding a grand meeting in Shonan today and tomorrow, for furthering positive cooperation for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

The meeting opened today in the Special Municipality Hall at 10:00 a.m. attended by 94 representatives of the Mohammedans in Malai and Sumatra. The Japanese side was represented by Marquis Tokugawa, adviser to the Military Administration of Malai, Mayor Shigeru Otade of Shonan, the head of the Shonan Propaganda Bureau, and many other officials and civilians. Following Marquis Tokugawa's address, a resolution was adopted aiming at the speedy reconstruction of Asia. In the evening a dinner party was given by Marquis Tokugawa.

Tomorrow, the representatives will pay their respects at the Monument for the war dead in the forenoon, and continue the proceedings of the meeting in the afternoon. A musical and movie program will follow the speech of the head of the Shonan Propaganda Bureau. Mayor Odate of Shonan will invite the Moslem representatives to a dinner party in the evening.

The resolution adopted at today's meeting reads:

"Delivered from the tyrannical yoke of America, Britain and Holland which kept us in bondage for many years, by the War of Greater East Asia, and firmly believing in the reconstruction of a new Asia as the aim of the war now being waged, we of the Mohammedan faith, greatly impressed and grateful for Japan's magnanimity and liberality toward religion, united as one, pledge to exert our utmost for the attainment of the object of the Holy War."

Japanese Annihilate Enemies in Kiangsu, Honan, Shantung

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while more than 25 military establishments were destroyed.

Guerillas Annihilated

Domei

TSINGTAO, April 5.—Starting their drive on March 31 against the Chungking guerilla corps of 2,500 strong infesting the border areas of Pingtu and Changyi Prefectures in eastern Shantung Province, crack Japanese Forces trapped and annihilated the main strength of the enemy forces early on April 1 at Fankiatsi and Hwangli, 22 kilometers southeast of Changyi, achieving the following war results:

Enemy dead	106
War Trophies:	
Light machine-gun	1
Grenade-thrower	1
Rifles	163
Revolvers and many other arms.	

Welles May Visit Moscow

In returning the visit to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to Washington, a probable trip, first to London and then to Moscow by the American Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles is reported by the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, according to a Domei dispatch from Zurich.

New Process of Producing Vitamin B Discovered by Japanese Pharmacist

Domei

SHONAN, April 1.—Production of vitamin B in sufficient quantity to supply all requirements in the Southern Regions has now become a possibility, thanks to a discovery of a startlingly simple method by Sonji Kishimoto, a pharmacist of the Japan Kaiyaku Koshi, now working in collaboration with the Japanese Military Administration here.

Mr. Kishimoto, while working with a great handicap of lack of necessary equipment and material, accidentally struck upon an extremely simple process using only available raw materials, and to his surprise, he has succeeded in obtaining vitamin B of desired purity in a series of experiments.

Having gained complete confidence in his process, Mr. Kishimoto, in collaboration with the competent authorities, has now started upon industrializing his process on a scale large enough to supply all requirements of vitamin B in the Southern Regions.

It is anticipated his contribution will go a long way in bringing health to the Southern peoples, thus marking another victory scored by Japanese scientists in their battle against dreads existent in the South.

It may be mentioned that not long ago Japanese scientists succeeded in finding a successful method to cope with malaria and the dreaded dengue fever as well.

Germany Ready For New Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

counter-offensives, it is necessary for the Germans to give smashing blows to the enemy in the coming spring and summer offensives. For this purpose, large-scale preparations are required. This plan is considered already in the course of execution, and any attack before completion of this plan would be equal to failure.

3. German action need not be quick before the preparatory period, because the Soviets, who have suffered serious losses last winter require much time before recovering. This period of recovery would be longer than that of German preparations.

What is the truth, in this connection, of Soviet losses? Of Soviet losses, the severest was that which was done to human resources. Soviet sacrifices amount to some 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 including those taken prisoner, killed and heavily wounded and those in German-occupied areas who are potential fighting men. If another 10,000,000 or so are taken from the Soviet strength, the Soviet Union, it is held, will find it utterly impossible to wage further fighting.

In the coming campaign the Germans should attack the Soviets when they are massed, but the enemy has learned how to escape attacks, rendering it difficult for the Germans to repeat the success of the summer of 1941. Then, what strategy should the Reich forces adopt?

Creates Greater Power

The answer is simple. The Germans should utilize the qualitative and quantitative power of their munition-manufacturing science and create a winter fighting strength superior to the Soviets. Already, vigorous counter-attacks have been staged by the Germans on the middle and southern fronts, making it clear that the German power of enduring the cold is not inferior to that of the Soviets.

So, if the Germans go a step farther in this direction, they will find that winter would be the most convenient time for them to crush the Soviet Union. If they acquire a new force to subjugate "General Winter" and win on the battlefields, it will even affect the Ural industrial areas. Herein lies a great suggestion of the coming decisive German-Soviet battle.

On the eve of the coming death struggle of the Century, the morale of German officers and men is running high. This fact is reported by those returning from the foremost lines as follows:

1. The morale of the Germans has not been lowered to any extent on account of the winter battles.

2. Even the officers and men on the southern front do not consider that the Germans were defeated by the Soviets.

3. The Reich forces still have strong confidence in the superiority of their arms and feel confident that eventually they will be able to crush the Soviets.

4. The Germans have self-reliance in the traditional power and prestige of the German Army, which has always been the pillar of Germany.

5. The Germans have unwavering confidence that Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler is up and doing well.

From the standpoint of the composition of strength and arms and equipment, one German soldier was considered equal in strength to 10 Soviets. This characteristic is being considered most likely to gain victory in future. In regard to the question whether or not Germany would be able to crush the Soviet Union, the Germans would reply that the new German plan in course of preparation itself would achieve the foregoing objective. So long as the Germans have confidence in Reichsfuehrer Hitler, they continue to have unwavering determination to crush the Soviets and immutable sense of sure victory.

Axis Units Sink 8 More Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

announcement on the war situation at noon today:

Eastern Front: As had been expected, the Soviet forces yesterday started an offensive operation against German and Rumanian positions near the mouth of the Kuban River. The enemy launched repeated attacks but were repulsed by Axis defenders after having suffered severe damages. The battle is still continuing.

Tunisian Front: The Luftwaffe shot down eight anti-Axis warplanes in aerial duels and also bombed and severely damaged a large-sized enemy merchantman in waters near Port Bougie.

19 Air Raiders Downed

In repulsing British-American air-raids on Paris, Norway and other western occupied areas on Sunday, the German Defense Corps shot down 19 enemy planes including many four-engined bombers. On the same occasion three German planes were lost in aerial duels, it was announced by German authorities, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Monday.

NEW CHINA SEES FIRM CURRENCY

Money Setup Unified As Notes of C.R.B. Replace Army Scrip

Domei

NANKING, April 5.—The suspension of the issuance of new military scrip in Central and South China as from April 1 marked completion of currency unification by the National Government of China and stabilization of the monetary structure of the National Government under the wartime situation.

The Central Reserve Bank of China started issuance of notes immediately upon its establishment in January, 1941. Circulation of C.R.B. notes ever since has increased steadily and swiftly. Side by side with the increased circulation of the the C.R.B. notes, various measures for strengthening the position of the C.R.B. notes have been taken, including reclamation of old fapi notes in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei as from June 8, 1942

In early December, 1942, an exclusive ban was placed on the use and possession of old fapi notes in the foregoing three provinces, which was followed closely by the enforcement of similar bans in Kwangtung Province and the Wuhan area.

It was in March, 1942, that C.R.B. notes became linked with the Japanese military scrip. At that time, the fall of the old fapi quotations became particularly drastic and it seemed for some time that the decline would involve quotations of C.R.B. notes. To prevent an automatic drop in C.R.B. quotations on heels of the decline of old fapi, the Japanese authorities concerned reached a decision to have the Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank quote Japanese military scrip only against C.R.B. notes as from March 9, 1942, with the exchange rate of the military scrip at ¥20 selling and ¥20⅛ buying against 100 yuan of C.R.B. notes.

Later, the exchange rate was changed to ¥18 selling and ¥18⅛ buying, effective from May 22.

Simultaneously, with the fixing of the new exchange rate on May 22, the Japanese and Nanking authorities issued statements promising unsparing efforts for maintenance of the foregoing exchange rate. Thus, the Japanese military scrip and the C.R.B. note were inseparably linked.

Cut off from the C.R.B. note, the old fapi kept on falling miserably until it came to be quoted at 100 yuan against 50 yuan in the C.R.B. note.

From June 8, 1942, the reclamation of the old fapi was started at the exchange rate of C.R.B. note against old fapi fixed at 1 against 2.

By virtue of such constant efforts by Japanese and Chinese authorities, the position of the C.R.B. note has become increasingly bolstered until the finishing touch to the unification of Chinese currency into one single unit of the C.R.B. note was given in the form of the suspension of the new military scrip issuance.

By the suspension of new issuance, the amount of military scrip in circulation in China will steadily dwindle while the C.R.B. notes will replace the military scrip and will penetrate into every corner of new China.

P.I. to Study Price Problem

Domei

MANILA, April 5.—To study cardinal price problems, the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines has decided to create the Commodity Price Committee, it was revealed today.

The proposed committee which comprises experts of the Japanese Military Administration, as well as the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters in the Philippines, will consider measures for further stabilizing prices within the Philippines with special reference to the issuance of notes, circulation of currency and production of staple commodities.

Tai Gets Bank Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 5.—With the appointment of Tai Ai-lu, supervisor of the Central Reserve Bank and concurrently standing member of the Board of Directors of the Hua Hsing Bank, as Vice-Governor of the Central Reserve Bank, it was revealed that Chien Ta-kwei, Vice-Governor, resigned partly because of pressure of other duties and of the progress being made by the Central Reserve Bank since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Shanghai Revenue Increases

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 5.—A $100,000 increase in the monthly revenue of stamp taxes in the Shanghai area has been effected recently as a result of effective measures taken on the part of the Internal Revenue Administration. Revenues increased from $200,000 to $300,000.

New Weekly Magazine Appears in Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, April 5.—Much to the joy of Hongkong's reading public, a new popular weekly magazine entitled Ta Chung Chow Pao, filled with articles on current affairs of both national and international interests, highly descriptive and informative articles on the Southern Regions, and short entertaining stories, made its debut on the market today at the popular price of 10-sen per copy.

Yeh Ling-peng, young novelist and editor of the new weekly, is a veteran in the publishing business for he has promoted to date two popular magazines, the Hsin Tung Ya and the Ta Tung, both monthlies with the latter a pictorial magazine.

Both of these periodicals have been on the market since last August and they are enjoying much popularity among the reading public both in and around Hongkong.

In addition to the Ta Chung Chow Pao, a tabloid paper called the Ta Cheng Pao, saleable—at 2.5-sen in Military Scrip notes has also made its appearance today, thanks also to the efforts of Mr. Yeh. According to information to hand, street sales of this new publication on its initial day aggregated 75,000 copies. The first edition of 50,000 copies, not being sufficient, an additional 25,000 copies were rushed through, but these also were sold out in short order.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Commons on the results of his trans-Atlantic visit. Although we cannot judge hastily whether Eden has been able to achieve his mission or not, because the nature of the mission itself has not yet been defined, we can at least say that the mission was not of a positive, but a negative, character, in the light of information from various sources.

It has been suggested that Eden's mission was to regulate relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union, or that it was to settle some post-war problems beforehand. Probably all these things were discussed in the course of the conversations at Washington. At any rate, as American newspapers are agreed, the general purpose of Eden's trip was no doubt to clear the thick fog that had been hanging between the United States and Britain.

The question, therefore, is fundamentally whether this thick fog has been removed as a result of Eden's exertions. From the fact that the American press calls it a "thick fog" instead of a plain "fog," the difficulties must have been quite formidable. It is inconceivable that Eden has been successful in resolving these difficulties and in bringing blue skies and sunshine. We may even say that Eden's mission was not the positive one of bringing light but a negative one of seeking the light.

What, then, is meant by the thick fog that hangs between the United States and Britain? It no doubt includes the disagreement between the two countries over the Soviet issue and the divergence of opinion on post-war settlements. Generally speaking we may say that the difficulties consist in a radical discord between the American political and war strategy and British political and war strategy. Since no unity of views exists on these points even at home in Britain or America, the difficulty of uniting them between the two countries is quite patent.

It seemed for a time that some agreement was reached in the Atlantic Charter but how illusory was that agreement can be seen from the fact that a Casablanca conference had to be held subsequently and again Eden had to cross the Atlantic.

The difficulties that lie between the two countries are rooted in the fundamental difference in their war aims. In this circumstance it is only natural that they should disagree on the methods. They have spread the propaganda that their war aims were defined in the Atlantic Charter and completely agreed on at the Casablanca conference. Even supposing that they have reached some sort of agreement, since America and Britain have their own ways of attaining their ends, the thick fog is not likely to be cleared no matter how often they should confer.

The basic fact is that their war aims are impure. This is the reason why they can never agree on political or war strategy and why Eden must have returned to London practically empty-handed.

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ENEMIES PLANS CALLED FUTILE

Chiang Organ Blasts Postwar Schemes As Idle Day Dreams

Domei

CANTON, April 5.—All discussions on postwar problems and the formation of a second front in Europe are futile and amount to nothing more than a day dream if Chungking and the China front are ignored, declared the Kuo Min Jih Pao, organ of the Chungking regime, in a recent editorial, according to information from Chungking.

Bitterly attacking the war policy of the United States and Britain in relegating Chungking to a minor position in their war schemes, the Kuo Min Jih Pao said that although it is necessary for the anti-Axis Powers to be in complete accord, the rallying of many diverse countries into a solid unified whole is easier said than done.

Considering that liaison among the anti-Axis Powers, even in the military sphere is still unsatisfactory, we see that the future holds many difficulties for us yet, the journal stated.

If the anti-Axis Powers are to prosecute the war in the most effective manner, both militarily and politically, unified organization of strategy and the mutual distribution of resources is absolutely necessary, the paper said, adding, of these two requisite measures the latter is of the most urgent importance to us.

The United States and Britain are now loudly talking of the future, but we, who have seen this war become a complicated international problem, do not believe that the various agreements and allocations will be disposed of so easily as they say, the paper said.

Railway Meet Slated

The second round-table conference of railway officials from Japan, Manchoukuo and China will be held for three days beginning April 26 at the Railways Ministry here to discuss ways and means to further improve railway conditions in East Asia, according to Domei.

Leading officials from the Railways Ministry, Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and the Planning Board here, the Railway Bureau of Chosen, Communications Bureau of the Taiwan Government-General, Manchoukuo Railways Company, North China Railway, and other bodies concerned, will participate in the conference.

Chinese Policy Reviewed

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 5.—A comprehensive review of the National Government's diplomatic relations with the world during the past three years since its return to Nanking was given by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister and concurrently member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Central Kuomintang at the 146th weekly meeting in the presence of more than 500 members of the party including Ai Lu-chan and Tai Tze, members of the Central Supervisory Committee.

College Returns to Paris

PARIS.—The well-known French technical high-school "Ecole Polytechnique" which had been in Lyons since the Armistice will shortly return to Paris and resume classes on April 25. The board of directors of the "Ecole Polytechnique" had requested the French Government for permission to return to the French capital and this was granted recently.

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Cultural Arts Convention Planned to Be Held Here

With the aim to bolster the patriotic feeling of the nation through the development of cultural arts, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will sponsor a national cultural arts convention this coming Friday, it was officially announced yesterday.

This cultural arts movement on a national scale has been endorsed by the Board of Information, the War, Navy and Education Ministries, and accordingly will be participated in by 250 delegates of some 19 different national organizations such as the Dai Nippon Press Association, the Literary National Service Society, and the Literary Men's Association.

Kan Kikuchi, a famed novelist, and Ennosuke Ichikawa, a celebrated dramatist, will be among the delegates convening for the forthcoming convention, and they, together with others, will discuss how novelists, playwrights, dramatists, in fact all men of cultural arts, both on and off the stage, will be able to contribute their share toward bolstering the fighting spirit of the nation now so deeply engrossed in a war against the Anglo-American enemies.

A similar convention is scheduled for the members of the Literary National Service Society on Thursday one day in advance of the open convention aforementioned.

Draught-Horses to Parade

The parade of draught-horses drawing wagons loaded with rice bales through the streets of Tokyo, which is one of the attractions from among the many events to take place on Tokyo on April 7, day for honoring horses, will start from Kamakurabashi, Kanda, after the wagons have been loaded with rice that have come in from the various rural districts. After passing through the main thoroughfares of the city, the parade will end up at Akihabara from where the rice bales will be sent by trucks to the various rice distribution places throughout Tokyo. Also, the draught-horses will do free service at the Shinjuku, Shiodome and other stations.

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Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

No. 15,813 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1943 Price 15 Sen

BA MAW'S VISIT TO JAPAN STIRS INDIAN EFFORTS

Burma's Forthcoming Independence Inspires National Movement

BRITISH TRICKERY SCORED

White Paper Issued March 24 Intensifies Deadlock to Critical Point

Since on March 24 the British Government published its White Paper on the Indian question all hopes of breaking the deadlock in Anglo-Indian relations have been abandoned and the Indian situation is generally regarded as so delicate that the barest touch will be sufficient to bring on a major upheaval, according to a Domei digest of the anti-British movement in India which has intensified since the Gandhi fast.

An immense stimulus has been brought to the Indian national movement by the construction work in Burma accelerated by the visit of Prime Minister Ba Maw to Japan, which is serving such a striking contrast to the vain and broken promises of the United States and Britain to the minor nations. The United States and Britain have promised independence to Poland and other refugee regimes under the Atlantic Charter but nothing has come of such promises.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill on more than one occasion has declared that he has no intention of relinquishing the British colonies, which clearly shows that the independence of the weaker nations is not part of his policy. The glaring contrast between such a policy on the part of Britain and the fair and equitable attitude of Japan demonstrated by the coming independence of Burma is adding fuel to the anti-British sentiment among the Indian masses.

Opposition Demonstrated

Abdul Kasem Fazal Haq, Premier of Bengal, on March 30 carried out a resignation of his Cabinet en bloc in indignation over the White Paper of the British Government, in spite of his previous pro-British leanings. Also, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All Indian Moslem League, who had been offering convenient material to the British in their "divide and rule" policy by struggling with the National Congress Party over his Pakistan Scheme, came out with a scathing criticism of the British methods through his paper: "The British Government in its White Paper praises the Mohammedans for behaving themselves but we must not be duped by its usual methods. I must point out here at once that such methods are not calculated to improve relations between Britain and India."

These facts indicate that the anti-British feeling in India has lately intensified. Together with this political deadlock, the food trouble brought on by the ruthless methods of the British Army to requisition foodstuffs from the Indian people is proving a source of racking headache to the British Government authorities.

In view of this situation, the British Government has decided on a strengthened policy of suppression by force. The Indian Central Council on March 24 passed 15,000,000 rupees for the 1942-43 fiscal year as additional appropriations for the armed suppression of riots.

Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, on March 30 in the House of Commons stated that the British Government had decided to prolong the state of emergency in Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar, the tral Provinces, Madras and the North-West Frontier Province.

Criticized in England

These measures have betrayed the utter lack of intelligent policy on the part of the British Government and incurred criticisms even at home. The Times in its editorial for March 31 admitted: "All means have been exhausted. The Indian problem has entirely run aground." The Daily Mail the same day charged: "We have never heard sillier political discussions than those of the Ministers on the Indian problem." The Manchester Guardian of the same date said: "The members of the present Cabinet, including Amery, have no policy whatever in regard to India."

In the House of Commons on March 30, debate was conducted on the Indian problem for the first time

(Continued on Page 2)

20th Century Don Quixote

Like the hero of Cervante's famous novel, Quixotic Australia vainly attempts to challenge invincible Japan.

AUSTRALIA IN CRISIS

Anzacs Facing Grave Situation Due to Rapidly Mounting Government Expenditures and Internal Discontent

Special to the Nippon Times

According to the reports recently received in India the social and political conditions in Australia are in a state of such confusion that if the government fails to control the situation effectively in time with a stern authority there is the danger of precipatating grave consequences in the country. Worst of all, the reports stated, the government itself has become the object of popular criticisms and complaints and is not in a position to exercise full authority upon the people. The real cause of the trouble, according to the enlightened opinions, lies in the fact that the national leaders lack adequate experiences and abilities to deal with the problems of the magnitude which the present war has created.

The financial problem appears to be one of the outstanding difficulties of Australia today. With limited national resources, and a small population, it must certainly be a problem for the country to meet the rapidly growing war expenditures. In the budget of 1938-39 the war expenditure constituted only a little more than 10 per cent of the total but in the budget of 1942-43 it constituted 80 per cent. In the budget of 1941-42 £250,000,000 was appropriated for war purposes but as the year ended it was found that more than £100,000,000 was overspent. The total budget for the current fiscal year amounts to £549,000,000. Of this sum £440,000,000 is to be spent for war purposes. That means that Australia is spending more than one million pounds a day, but even that is regarded inadequate to meet the financial drains at present rate.

How Australia manages to meet this huge budget of £549,000,000 is an interesting question. It is understood that the government hopes to raise through taxes and other revenues a sum of £249,000,000. This would still leave a deficit of three hundred million pounds which can only be raised by borrowing in the form of bond issue. It is, however, a generally recognized fact that the capacity of the people to digest the further issue of bonds has already reached the saturation point and that there is a serious doubt as to whether the government's frantic efforts to coax the people to buy more bonds would bear any fruit. The government knows better than anybody what it cost them to sell only £100,000,000 austerity bonds last year.

An even greater problem than the sale of bonds is the levy of taxes. It seems to be the government's plan to raise over £200,000,000 through taxation. The hundred million pounds by taxation! The crushing weight of the new burden is obvious, especially when it is recalled that in the fiscal year 1940-41 the total taxes amounted only to £50,000,000 and even that was regarded extremely heavy. It is now proposed to quadruple the amount! And in the meantime the people's income has not increased in proportion to the ever soaring cost of living.

It is reported that the government announced in Canberra a few days ago a new taxation plan according to which the people with an income of only two pounds a week will have to pay the tax at the rate of six pence on a pound. The rate rises to 18 shillings 6 pence a pound on an income exceeding £5,000. The proposed taxation is declared to be heavier than the British taxation and postwar credits combined; in fact heavier than that in any other country of the British Empire if taxation is averaged over the income level. Besides the income tax, the people must pay high tariff on almost every commodity they buy, from a piece of cigarette, a glass of beer to a movie ticket. No wonder there is spreading the feeling of discontent and discouragement among the populace.

In addition to the financial burdens, the Australians are subjected to further privations due to the growing shortage of daily necessaries. Australia has never had manufacturing industries worth the name; she has accordingly always depended for this class of goods upon the foreign supply. In the absence of the imports which were stopped since the Pacific war started, it is not difficult to imagine the gravity of the situation created. One naturally wonders how men and women and children manage to clothe themselves in the total absence of clothing supply. When the government enforced ticket system for clothing last June there were purchase mobs stampeding every shop. The people must get along now by dragging out old clothes; when these get worn out, as they surely will, they will have to go about in rags.

The shortage of personal effects, home utensils and other manufactured wares is coupled with the dearth of foodstuffs which is also serious. Australia has always been known as the heavy producer of meat and dairy products, but the people now complain of shortage of meat, butter, milk and cheese. Perhaps even more serious is the almost total absence of the supply of vegetables which constitute an indispensable source of nutrition. In view of the serious shortage of manpower in general it must be expected that the deficiency in this class of foodstuffs will accentuate as time goes by. The ever dwindling supply of tea, coffee, sugar, beer, wine etc. is also causing infinite miseries to the people who had been accustomed to their lavish consumption. The absence of fuel also caused untold privations to the people last winter especially to mothers with small children and to the sick. A great number of people lost their lives from influenza and other epidemics due to the lack of heating. The insufficiency in these commodities is attributed to the lack of manpower, inadequate means of transportation, and more important still, to the necessity of feeding and housing a large number of American troops.

In conjunction with this latter topic, the American troops, it is reported that the Australian public have been greatly annoyed by their presence in their midst. Some time ago in Melbourne no less than three Australian women were found murdered in one night, half naked, and some American soldiers were arrested on suspicion. Taking advantage of the Australian hospitality these Americans are prone to exceed the bounds of social propriety and behave in manners intolerable to the conservative people. They freely marry with Australian girls, some of them even openly declaring that though they have their "peace brides" at home, it wouldn't prevent them from getting "war brides" in addition since they are in the Antipodes. One doubts the wisdom of the girls committing themselves to such a folly, but one cannot help detesting the shamelessness of the Americans. A profound sympathy goes to the government and the people of Australia for being rightly alarmed by the marked social degradation caused by the immoral Americanism.

Another serious problem causing apprehension of the Australian people in general is the danger of communism. Already the Curtin government was compelled to recognize the communist party in the country, the party which had for many years been suppressed as undesirable. Knowing well the fact that there has always been a strong under-current of communism in the country, the more thoughtful elements are worried lest the dangerous thought spread in the country profiting by the prevailing social and economic unrest.

All these complex circumstances entailing personal sufferings and mental anxieties inevitably tend to discourage and despair the people who quite naturally attribute all the evils to the mishandling of the affairs of the state by the government leaders. Only several days ago Arthur W. Fadden, the opposition head, appealed to the people "to get behind the national leaders and help to win the war, instead of criticizing and attacking the government." "If the people did not agree with what their leaders did" he said, "the people could challenge them at an election." This simple statement of Mr. Fadden betrays not only the extensiveness of the popular discontent in Australia today, but also the imminent approach of political disturbances.

Commands Thai Navy

Domei

BANGKOK, April 5.—Rear-Admiral Phan Navavicit, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Navy, and concurrently the Chief of General Staff and the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Fleet, has been relieved of the latter two duties, and appointed full-time Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Navy, by an order dated March 30, the Thailand Government announced on Sunday.

GERMANY ACTS TO FRUSTRATE ENEMY'S PLOT

Daladier, Blum and Gamelin Removed From French Territory to Reich Area

DISCLOSURE MADE SUNDAY

Britain, U.S. Planned to Use Former Leaders in Setting Up Opposition Regime

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, April 4.—The reasons for the transfer of the persons of Edouard Daladier and Leon Blum, Former French premiers, and General Maurice Gustave Gamelin, former Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, from French territory to Germany, were disclosed on Sunday night by the official communique issued by the Reich Government as follows:

"The German Government has decided to remove Daladier, Blum and Gamelin from French territory to Germany as in the previous and similar cases of Paul Reynaud, former French Premier, and Paul Mandel, former French Minister of Interior, who were also transferred to Germany.

"The German Government has reached this decision on the basis of information which points out that the Anglo-American Governments have extended their tentacles to a number of prominent Frenchmen, and have planned to establish an opposition government and thereby cause unrest and dissension in France, through the help of the aforementioned French dignitaries.

"After careful considerations, the Reich Government was unable to comply with the request of Premier Laval who urged that they be detained in France. However, the Government has assured the French Government that this measure has been taken purely on ground of military reasons, and that they will not be subjected to mistreatment.

"Furthermore, the French Government has been informed that the former French officials will be able to return to France at any time, providing that conditions permit their doing so."

Laval Reports on Parley

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

VICHY, April 3.—In a state meeting held under the chairmanship of Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain on Saturday morning Prime Minister Pierre Laval reported on his Paris parley with German representatives, from which he returned on Friday, and revealed that from January to the end of March 250,000 French laborers have been sent to Germany. At the state meeting were also discussed problems concerning an internal reform and methods to further cooperation with Germany, he said.

Prime Minister Laval disclosed that 77,000 French youths drafted in the labor mobilization were included among the 250,000 French laborers sent to Germany.

At the same time Minister Laval issued orders to minister for Industrial Production Jean Bichelonne to keep the remainder of the French youths drafted under the Labor Law in France. These young men will be placed in the various plants in France or be used to guard transportation facilities. It was also decided at the meeting to extend the Agricultural Labor Law to include all males between 16 and 60. This was done in order to increase farm production.

YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES OF JAPAN VISIT SHANGHAI

Delegates Call at Japanese Embassy There; Inspect Hopei Youth Corps

Domei

PEKING, April 5.—Completing their mission of attending the inauguration ceremony of the Youth Corps of China at Nanking on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking, the 22 delegates of the Youth Corps of Japan arrived here Sunday afternoon.

The Japanese delegates visited the Japanese Embassy this morning, while in the afternoon they attended a meeting of the Hopei Youth Corps.

They are scheduled to attend a meeting of representatives of the Hsinmin Youth Corps Tuesday.

JAPANESE UNITS BLAST CHUNGKING AND LISHUI; ALSO HIT YUNNAN BASES

PETAIN DENOUNCES BOMBING OF PARIS

Blasts Ruthless Action by Anglo-American Planes; Expounds Policy

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

VICHY, April 4.—Ruthless bombings by Anglo-American planes of Paris and northern France were denounced by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, in his radio broadcast tonight on the present condition of France and its future.

This bitter protest against the United States and Britain was impelled by the terroristic bombing by Anglo-American planes of Paris this afternoon. The bombers appeared in the sky over the race course of Longchamp where hundreds of thousands of people were gathered and dropped bombs from a great height. At least thirty persons were killed from the bomb fragments and hundreds injured.

Blames Former Government

Marshal Petain stressed in his speech that the Vichy Government alone could make the reconstruction of France possible. Calling upon the people to cooperate he declared, "The responsibility for the misery which came upon France after its defeat must be sought in the government which dragged France into war."

Asserted Marshal Petain, "The national meeting of July, 1940 voted confidence in me and gave me the power to promulgate a new constitution. By that the French people lawfully cut off all ties with the old structure which had proved traitorous to them. Do you think that the methods and the men who pushed our native land into the pit of disaster can recover all the greatness that was our nation's? But if, as these bad Frenchmen seem to think, peace means the recovery of the old economic and social customs, then our native country will absolutely never be able to rise again.

"To wipe out the special privileges of the past and to establish a social setup as prescribed, authority is necessary. The objective of the new labor laws is to make easier the living conditions of the proletarian. The farmers will also be given their organization. Conditions in our native country at the present are serious and no one must think that I do not understand the heavy burdens you carry.

"You must think seriously within yourselves. Then you will understand how serious is the crisis facing our nation, and you will be able to join those who are fighting to have our nation and to destroy individualism and the pursuit of profits. Those of you Frenchmen who have become prisoners in this war are without doubt thinking silently in internment of the future of France.

"And you the people of France must teach new ways of thinking to your juniors and children. It is not enough for youths and children merely to obey. The nation requires action and belief. By knowing that you will understand how truly difficult is the task of your leaders."

Denounces Communism

Marshal Petain concluded as follows: "If Communism should emerge triumphant European civilization and our nation's independence will be completely wiped out. But the native land will not recover without it having the spiritual strength to depend upon itself alone. The native land will not be saved from without, the deliverance of France lies in the people's hands, your hands."

HIDAKA VISITING IN KARS

Japanese Envoy to Rome With 17 Members Make Tour

Ambassador Shinrokuro Hidaka, who has been recently appointed to the ambassadorial post in Rome, arrived in Kars, in northeastern Turkey, together with 17 members of his official staff on Friday, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei.

It is anticipated that the new Japanese Ambassador to Rome and his suite will reach Ankara on Wednesday.

Nippon Airman Dived Into Hornet Funnel, States U.S. Survivor

The intrepidity and gallantry of the airmen of the Imperial Naval Forces were highly lauded by H. N. Silver, chief engineer on the Hornet, aircraft carrier of the United States Navy, which was sunk last fall in the Battle of the South Pacific by the air force of the Japanese Navy, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Saturday in relaying a telegram from Los Angeles. The fortunate survivor of the Hornet, who reached Los Angeles on Saturday in describing one of the dauntless feats of the Japanese airmen declared, "One plane of the Japanese Naval Air Force deliberately plunged into the funnel of the Hornet and this virtually stabbed the very heart of our aircraft carrier."

AMERICANS LOSING CONFIDENCE IN WAR

Regret They Had Been Fooled By Knox as Economic Power Steadily Crumbling

The people of America are becoming less and less sure of themselves as the war progresses, Domei reports from Lisbon.

They regret they have allowed themselves to be influenced by Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox into rushing into the world war.

It was Knox, who boasted to his country that he was perfectly sure the American navy would do away with the Japanese Fleet inside three months.

The Americans, haughty to the extent of believing that they were destined to be masters of the wide world, took the Navy Secretary at his word, hook, line and sinker never troubling themselves to see whether or not he knew what he was saying.

Japan Still Unbeaten

The three months passed but nothing transpired that might be construed even in the remotest way as a precursor of a beaten and defeated Japanese Navy as predicted by Knox.

The disillusionment of the Americans is complete now, at the end of 16 months of the War of Greater East Asia, an interval which has seen endless defeats incurred by the American forces, including the debacle of Hawaii which involved the annihilation of the American Pacific fleet.

This feeling of the Americans is finding expression in dissatisfaction with their surroundings in their everyday lives. They are bitter against the authorities and against themselves. In short, they are getting to be a dangerous lot of people.

The political circles of America, which are quick to echo to the sentiment of the masses, are full of ominous activity, and they may explode at any moment if President Franklin Roosevelt and his colleagues fail to rise to the occasion of the situation as they will do by past experience.

In the meantime, the New York correspondent of the Times, an experienced journalist with a wealth of experience of American politics, presents the following picture of conditions in America as he observed.

Coal Strikes Rampant

"There are the perennial American labor disputes. A general strike of miners in the Appalachian coal fields has been averted for a time. The walk-out had been called for April 1. President Roosevelt intervened with a proposal that there be an extension of the period of the mining agreement. A part of the miners and the entire group of operators decided to do so as told by the President.

"The President had wanted the men and operators to agree to extend the agreement indefinitely. It had been his wish to use his good offices to end all the troubles while the agreement was in effect. The agreement is to run for another 30 days from April 1.

"Manifestly, the interval is too short a space of time for the Presi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chiang Kai-Shek's Capital Undergoes Devastating Raid on Saturday

HEAVY DAMAGE SEEN

Enemy Admits Attacks; Numerous Incendiaries, Explosives Smash Objectives

Hitting with devastating accuracy, Japanese Air Units roared down on Chungking on Saturday to unleash incendiary bombs and explosives against strategic military objectives, according to a Reuters report from Chungking, according to Domei.

On the previous day, the Imperial Air Units swept into action to pound enemy bases throughout the southwestern area of Yunnan Province, according to additional information from Chungking, Domei reported from Canton. Heavy damage was said to have been inflicted on enemy planes which attempted to intercept the Japanese units.

Meanwhile, another Canton dispatch to Domei on April 3 quoting Chungking reports revealed that large formations of Japanese planes on Thursday raided Lishui, strategic enemy stronghold in southern Chekiang Province. Numerous incendiaries and explosives were reported to have been dropped by the Japanese warplanes.

Chungking Is Bombed

The Japanese Air Units bombed Chungking on Saturday for the first time in several months and dropped bombs on the city and the airfields, it was revealed by the British Broadcasting Corporation on Sunday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Details Not Revealed

The Imperial Air Forces bombed Chungking on Saturday, it was disclosed by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei. However, the details of the raid were not revealed.

Lishui Again Bombed

Domei

CANTON, April 5.—Following up the preceding day's operations, Japanese Air Units raided on April 2 Lishui, a keypoint in southern central Chekiang Province, and inflicted heavy damage on remaining military installations there, according to a report available here from Chungking.

The report added that another unit of the Japanese Air Force bombed Kien-ow, central northern Fukien Province, on the same day.

Guadalcanal Hit Again

Japanese warplanes on Sunday attacked and bombed American positions on Guadalcanal and in aerial combat shot down six American planes, the United States Navy Department announced on the same day, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei reporting a dispatch from Washington.

Feni Airfield Bombed

Domei

LISBON, April 4.—Feni airfield in Bengal Province, Eastern India was again bombed by a Japanese air unit on Friday, April 2, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

N. BORNEO INHABITANTS ARE STUDYING JAPANESE

Domei

KUCHING, April 5.—Popularity of the Japanese language among the native inhabitants of North Borneo has grown so much that Japanese language schools in various localities are flooded with applicants, and even Japanese soldiers have been called in to help the regular teaching staff.

Already the first class of 200 students have completed the prescribed course at the Kuching Language School here will continue study six months longer in the intermediate course.

In addition to the regular students, 50 native teachers selected from among the teaching staff of Governmental and public schools, have completed the course at the language school, and some of them have taken charge of Japanese language instruction in their respective states.

CHINA'S IMPORTANCE IN WAR IS CLARIFIED

Significance of Entry Into Present Conflict Stressed At Lecture Meeting

A capacity audience attended the lecture meeting held at Hibiya Public Hall on Monday afternoon under the joint auspices of the East Asia Federation of Japan and the Tokyo Municipality to clarify the great significance of China's participation in the current War of Greater East Asia.

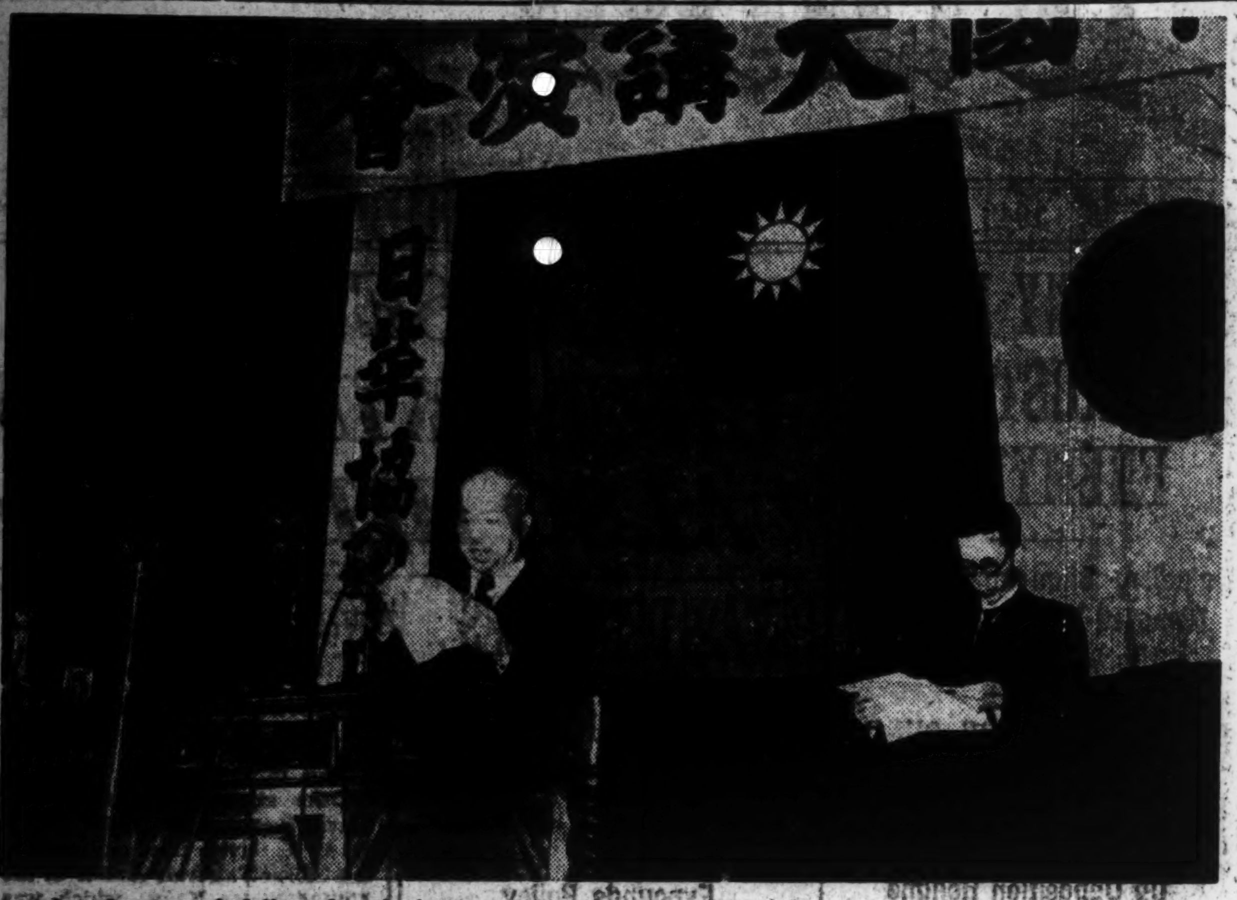
The meeting was opened by an address by General Iwane Matsui, Vice-President of the Federation.

Dr. Hsu Liang, China's outgoing Ambassador to Tokyo, and Wu Tsan-cha, former Governor of Hopei Province, who has been dispatched here by the North China Political Affairs Commission, delivered fiery speeches emphasizing the unshakable determination of China to crush the United States and Britain.

Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company, spoke on the subject of economic development of China at war, while Dr. Shumei Okawa, professor of Hosei University, elucidated on the importance of China's entry into the current war from all angles.

After the speeches which greatly impressed the packed audience, motion pictures illustrating the progress made in the peace movement under the National Government of China and others were screened.

Cooperation Toward Victory



In a fiery speech delivered at the lecture meeting sponsored by the Japan East Asia Federation and the Tokyo Municipality at the Hibiya Public Hall on Monday, Dr. Hsu Liang, outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Japan, stressed China's determination to collaborate with Japan to the utmost in crushing the United States and Britain. The former Ambassador is shown above.

TRANS-CANADIAN ROAD COMPLETED BY ENEMY

4,200 Miles, Said to Be of Equal Importance to the Alaska Highway

A trans-Canadian military road, almost equal in importance to the Alaska Road, was completed last December, a Stockholm dispatch to Domei reveals.

The latest issue of the Sphere magazine, London, says that the new road starts from Halifax at Nova Scotia on the Atlantic coast and running northward to Saint John, proceeds then to Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal, Hearst, Winnipeg, Saskatchewan, Calgary and other important cities, crossing the Rocky Mountains at Banff and reaches Vancouver by way of Ravelstoke, Kamloops, and Lytton, says the dispatch. The total length is 4,200 miles.

In addition to meeting the Alaska Highway at Calgary, this road connects with the Big Ben Highway at the western foot of the Rockies, and at Vancouver also joins the Pan-American Highway stretching northward from Seattle, thus further increasing its importance.

This road was begun in 1919 and the last link, a stretch of 125 miles near Hearst, was completed and the whole road opened in November, last year. More than half the length of the highway is paved either with concrete or asphalt, and the road reaches a height of 4,000 feet in crossing the Rockies.

NIPPON OFFICER MOURNS OVER DEATH OF LIU YU-FEN

Commander Okamura Sends Condolence to Bereaved Family of Chinese General

Domei

PEKING, April 5.—General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, yesterday morning expressed through the Commander of the Katayama Unit, his deep condolence to the bereaved family of the late General Liu Yu-fen, Chairman of the Military Council of the National Government of China and concurrently Chief of the General Staff.

The late General Liu, it is remembered, died on April 2 at the German Hospital in the Legation Quarters here after a prolonged illness.

General Okamura, expressed his profound sympathy over the death of the late General, who rendered meritorious services to the cause of the National Government of China and of fostering Sino-Japanese cooperation.

Wang Visits Canton

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 5.—The city was bedecked with flags and large crowds of people lined the streets to accord an enthusiastic welcome to President Wang Ching-wei, who arrived here recently by plane on his first official visit here since the National Government's return to Nanking. The President and his distinguished suite were greeted at the aerodrome by Madame Wang Ching-wei, Chen Yao-tzu, Governor of Kwangtung, and high officials of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

AMERICANS LOSING CONFIDENCE IN WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

dent to hope to do anything about the dispute in it. Thus, the extension of the agreement means that the strike has been put off for a month.

"The chief difficulty to be encountered by the President in ending the dispute for once is the conviction of the miners that they are entitled to more than the basic two dollars a day pay. He could not arrange for the men to get what they are asking without laying himself open to the charge of running counter to the spirit of his own policy of stabilizing prices.

"There is the iron law about prices which the American Government could not depart from without undermining the confidence of the people in the whole domestic structure, and the miners are getting the utmost of what their employers allowed by the law to give them.

Suffer Food Shortage

"One factor, the rapidly mounting dissatisfaction of the Americans with things about them is the difficulty of getting foodstuffs. The American authorities are largely to blame for this difficulty. President Roosevelt has made Chester Davis, president of the Federal Bank of St. Louis, chief of the recently created Food Production and Distribution Bureau. He is not the sort of man to be equal to the task of seeing that there is a smooth distribution of food in the cities and towns, a task which the chief of the bureau has got to be up to. He has been associated with a group of officials, who has made a complete mess of things, and it would be no surprising if he will muddle up thing's.

"The attitude of the American authorities toward other wartime problems is little better than that toward the question of food distribution. The control in America is a matter of formality. There is no central organ to supervise it. It is scattered among a multitude of offices, between which there is little cooperation.

"For one thing, the Office of Price Administration is interested to fix food prices and apportionments. But it knows nothing about what has to be done about the shortage of farm labor. This is the matter dealt with by the War Manpower Committee.

"The chief task before the War Production Bureau at the moment is to solve the problem of relieving the shortage of agricultural implements in the country. But ending this shortage is one thing, and increasing farm production is another. There must be an ample supply of labor in addition to plenty of agricultural implements if the earth is made to produce enough to support the Americans and foreign populations and armies under the Lease-Lend Act.

The farm block in the American Congress holds that there must be a general boosting up of prices of farm products if increased agricultural output is at all to be hoped for. If this group has its way, things will become impossible for the American people who are complaining very bitterly about things as they already are.

New Bill Defeated

"Finance cannot be in order where other things are out of it. There was a heated debate on the 'Pay As You Go' Bill in the American House of Representatives. Both the Democrats and Republicans as a whole were in favor of the measure. It was voted on March 30 and defeated by a close margin.

"The defeat of the measure was a complete surprise to the American masses. The reason is that just before the measure was put to a vote, some of the Democrats who had shown themselves favorable to the measure suddenly changed heart, suspecting that there was a political move behind it.

"The general dissatisfaction of the House of Representatives with the way the Administration is doing its things is expressed in its reluctance to take up the question raised by President Roosevelt in his recent message to Congress of what is to be done in order to raise $16,000,000,000 to meet national expenditures. He hinted that the way of getting the money is by higher taxation or compulsory saving or both.

People of Northwestern Corner of Burma Look Forward to Future With New Hopes

Domei

INDO-BURMESE BORDER, April 3.—The various races of Hukawng, northwestern corner of Burma, awakened to the true mission of the Imperial Forces, are now affording every possible aid and support to Japanese troops operating in their region.

Lieutenant Masayoshi Nishi, who was the first Japanese to enter Hukawng, is presently an object of deep respect and confidence of the native chieftains there.

It is recalled that about May last year, as a member of the pacification corps, Lieutenant Nishi penetrated the jungle district inhabited by the Kachin race and immediately set about to minister to their welfare which was unheard of by the grateful Kachins under British rule.

Lieutenant Nishi not only brought social reforms but also united the 11 sultans of Hukawng area into a single friendly body which is now giving unified support to Japanese units.

The Hukawng district which is located on the upper reaches of the Chindwin River is almost entirely populated by the Kachin race numbering several thousands. No Burmese are found among them.

Formerly the British totally neglected the welfare of the region and its people but the local inhabitants are disregarding the past and are striving presently with new hopes and a new lease on life.

Shonan Commences Anti-Malaria Drive; Distributes Quinine

Domei

SHONAN, April 5.—In a drive to stamp out malaria from Shonan, the Shonan Special Municipality is now distributing quinine tablets to all carriers of the malaria germ as well as all malaria sufferers through police authorities and hospitals in the city, it is learned. The quinine tables, priced within reach of all persons, are being sold at only five sen per tablet. Adults receive a daily supply of six tablets while child patients are given three.

YOSHIZAWA FOR INDO-CHINA

Envoy Completes Talk With Asia Affairs Ministry

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, left here on Monday for his post, entraining at Tokyo Station at 3 p.m.

The Ambassador, it is recalled, returned home around the end of last year. During the subsequent four months, he completed all necessary consultations with the authorities of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Commander Fetes Wang

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 5.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China was guest of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China at a dinner given in his honor at the Army Headquarters here recently. Shortly after his arrival here, President Wang paid a courtesy call on the Japanese Commander-in-Chief.

Ba Maw's Visit To Japan Stirs Indian Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

in six months. India Secretary Amery and Major Clement S. Attlee, Deputy Premier, took turns taking the rostrum in self-praise of the Government to defend it against the attacks of House members. The Government's explanations were confined to the letter of the White Paper and were thus targets of terrific opposition.

Charles George Ammon, Laborite, declared: "Solution of the Indian question is not at all impossible. The Government has only to talk it over with the leaders of the Indian national movement in order to come out of the present impasse." This is regarded as a suggestion that the Government should release Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

Conservative Gunnymans said: "The Sunday school preaching of Amery cannot solve the Indian situation. Instead of waiting for the Congress leaders to act, the Government should release the imprisoned leaders and negotiate with them. That is the only way in which solution is possible." But the Government's line is that armed suppression is the only possible course in the circumstances.

On the other hand, the United States is taking advantage of the situation in India to extend its influence over the country through industrial capital. The Indian masses know the American show of goodwill for what it is really worth and are saying: "If the United States is really sympathetic toward the Indian independence movement, it should withdraw all the American troops now stationed in India and urge the British to grant independence to India."

The British Government is resentful of the American activities in India and is letting slip the view that the Indian problem should be left to the British to settle.

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COMMUNITY ASSETS IN JAVA PROTECTED

Japanese Authorities Decide on Measure to Safeguard Pre-War Property

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 5.—A measure has been decided upon by the Japanese Military Administration here to safeguard the pre-war community properties of approximately 20,000 villages in Java, it was learned today.

According to the decision, an annual interest of 2.5 per cent is to be paid on the proceeds from community properties which were required to be deposited in the Algemeene Volks Kredit Bank, established in 1934 by the former Dutch East Indies Government.

To meet the payment of the interest, the Military Administration has appropriated the required sum in the budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year.

In the opinion of financial observers here, the step taken by the Japanese Military Administration will aid in the rehabilitation of agrarian districts in Java by protectng community properties and facilitating the financing of agricultural districts.

Dutch Ruthless Exploiters

According to the Japanese Military Administration, which, simultaneous with the occupation of the island conducted an investigation of enemy banks, discovered the ruthless exploitation policy of the Dutch East Indies Government.

The deposits of the villages with the Algemeene Volks Kredit Bank reached over 20,000,000 guilders of which 90 per cent was represented by Dutch national bonds while the remaining 10 per cent was compulsorily invested in business enterprises in the Dutch homeland.

As the liquidation of the Volks Kredit Bank with other hostile banks would cause a hindrance to the economic life of the native inhabitants, the Japanese Military Administration refrained from taking this drastic step. Instead, in September of last year it reorganized the bank into the people's bank as a banking institution for agrarian districts of the island.

Wang Exhorts Officials

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 5.—Addressing a large gathering of officials of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and military and police officers at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, President Wang Ching-wei exhorted these present to exert their utmost efforts for the duration of the war toward accomplishing the gigantic mission of reviving the Chinese Republic and of defending East Asia.

Kao Visits Nanking

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 5.—Concluding an extensive inspection tour of Western Anhwei, including Tungshan and Kweichih, Kao Kuan-wu, Governor of Anhwei Province, arrived here recently.

Tea Contains Vitamin C, Valuable in War, Says Suzuki, Noted Research Scientist

As an important source of vitamin C, which is indispensable for Japan's Army and Navy air pilots the familiar tea leaves are making a vital contribution to aeronautical and medical science, according to Dr. Umetaro Suzuki of the Physico-Chemical Research Institute.

Although tea has been familiar to the Japanese from ancient times, its scientific study has systematically been made only recently. With the development of the study of vitamins, tea, which contains much vitamin C, has commenced to be taken seriously, Dr. Suzuki said.

An average person requires 30 milligrams of vitamin C a day. This quantity is easily obtainable if one is fond of drinking tea, the vitamin specialist pointed out.

Experiments have disclosed that vitamin C produces a remarkable effect on aviators in modern warfare. When flying at a high altitude, they become fatigued because of thin air. However, by taking vitamin C, the degree of their fatigue lessens considerably, Dr. Suzuki revealed.

Experiments on white rats have proved that they die of fatigue where atmospheric pressure is low. When they are given vitamin C before the test, little sign of fatigue is noticeable, Dr. Suzuki said.

As these experiments showed, vitamin C increases resistance to low atmospheric pressure. This is probably because vitamin C acts on the hemoglobin in blood and accelerates the oxidization of blood, according to Dr. Suzuki.

In addition to Vitamin C, tea leaves also contain contain Vitamin B2, and B. The former aid digestion of fatty food, while the latter counteracts ill effects resulting from exess sugar in the body, Dr. Suzuki pointed out.

Chekiang Police Meeting

C.P.S.

HONGKONG, April 5.—Concrete measures for the establishment of a more effective policing system in Chekiang Province will be decided upon at a conference to be held by the Department of Police Affairs of the Chekiang Provincial Government sometime this month.

Spanish Coal Production Up

MADRID.—Spanish mine production in 1942, especially coal, showed an increase compared with the previous year. In 1942 iron production amounted to 528,000 tons, coal 10,400,000 tons, iron ore 1,300,000 tons, zinc 126,000 tons, copper 18,500 tons, lead 34,000 tons and steel 638,000 tons.

INDIAN STUDENTS CLASH WITH AHMEDABAD POLICE

Stage Parade Urging British To Release Gandhi—Possession of Arms Banned

Internal unrest in India again flared up on Saturday with the rousing demonstration staged by youthful members of the Indian Students' Association in Ahmedabad, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Sunday, in reporting a wire from Bombay.

A mass of young Indian students paraded through the streets of Ahmedabad with posters worded, "Release Gandhi," and finally collided with the police forces.

As the result of the disturbance, the municipal office of Ahmedabad extended the validity of order strictly banning the possession of arms for another month.

Donates to Nanking

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 5.—An example of Japan's goodwill toward China was seen when Yoshiro Owaki, proprietor of a department store here, donated $100 to the National Government's war fund. The Foreign Ministry has conveyed its thanks for the donation to the Japanese Embassy here on behalf of the National Government.

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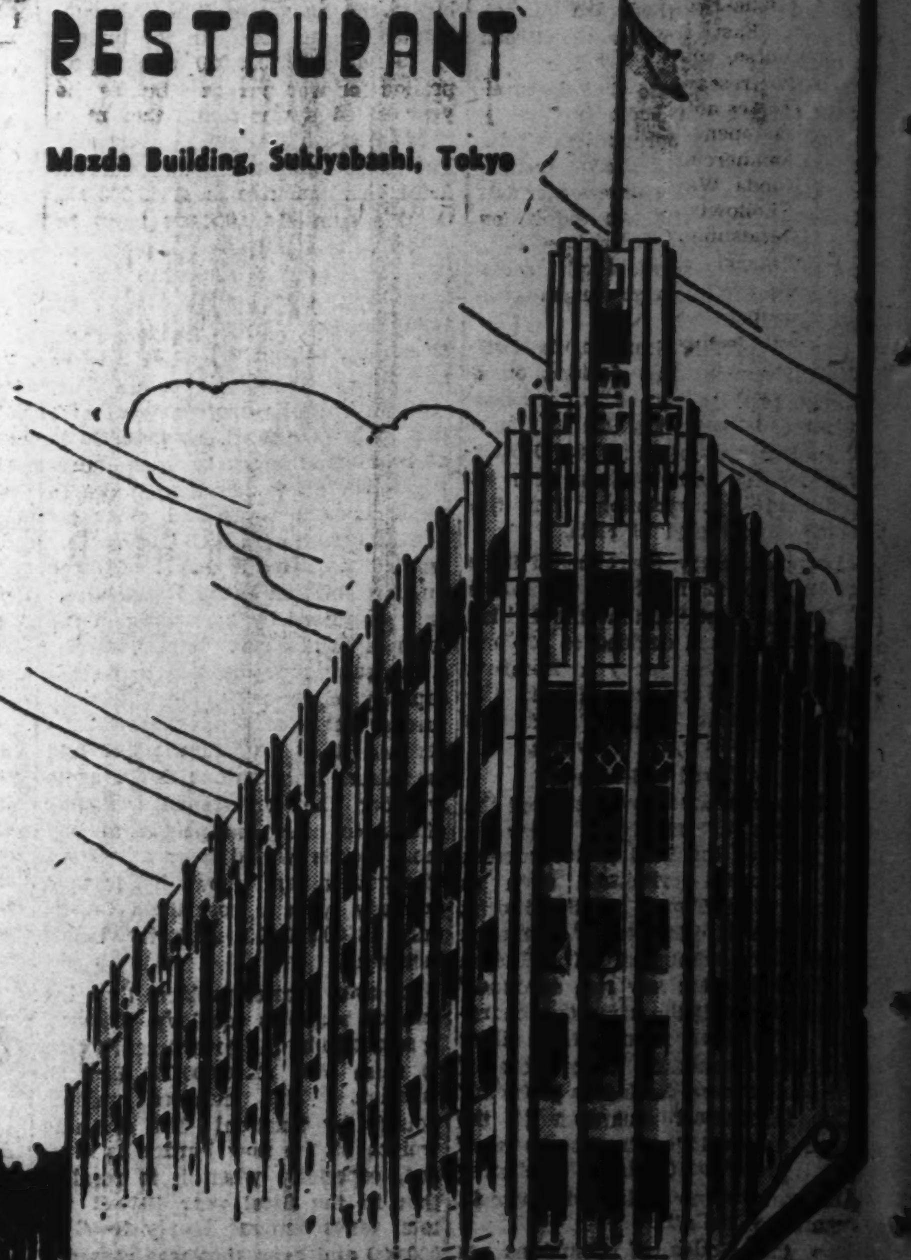
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SHAN STATES GREET DAWN OF NEW ERA

Ruthless British Squeezed Native People Ignoring Public Health and Education

Domei

RANGOON, April 4.—Northern and Southern Shan States occupy the tableland running north and south between Thailand and Burma.

The Shan race, natives of the Shan States, are of the same ancestors as the Thailanders, and are entirely different from the Burmese.

In the distant past, the race that formed the Nanshao Empire in Tali, Yunnan Province, unable to bear the pressure of the Chinese from the north, migrated across the Mekong River and the Menam River to Thailand and Cambodia, while a part of the race turned southwest into the borderland between Thai and Burma. The latter constituted the ancestors of the Shan race.

This migration continued until the 13th century, the Shan race at one time occupying the greater part of upper Burma. The Shan race at the present time is estimated to total about 117,000.

While under British domination the Shan States were ruled by 34 native princes who were entrusted with all administrative rights, including policy power, taxation, communications, health, etc. These native princes were supervised by a High Commissioner stationed at Taung-gyi.

Out of the taxes collected by the princes, 25 per cent was appropriated by the Treasury Bureau of the Government of the Federated Shan States to be used for defraying expenses including salaries of the employees of the Government.

As the salaries of the British officials were recklessly increased, almost no attention was paid to the repair and improvement of roads, improvement of health and the management of schools. Thus, estrangement of the people of the Shan States from the British resulted when the Japanese Forces advanced into the Shan States. The native people, glad to be free from British domination heartily welcomed the Japanese and pledged their cooperation.

That the Shan States possess rich natural resources is admitted by some experts, but during British rule, strict secrecy was maintained with a view to reserving all resources for the exclusive use of the British. In line with this policy, the British were averse to the construction of railroads for the development of the country. Following scientific research by the Japanese, however, it will not be long before the whole aspect of the Shan States will become known.

Being a tableland, the Shan States have a mild climate and pine and cherry trees are found in the central region. With the improvement of sanitary conditions, the country may become a fine healthy section.

LECTURE COURSE HELD ON EAST ASIA TOPICS

Cultural Background of Co. Prosperity Peoples Is Discussed at Meeting

Under the sponsorship of the East Asiatic Economic Council, the Greater East Asiatic Peoples' Lecture Course, which aims to make exhaustive researches of the East Asiatic peoples and their respective cultures, was opened at the auditorium of the Commercial College at Hitotsubashi, Kanda Ward from 10 a.m. Monday.

Following the opening address by Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister, Dr. Shumei Okawa, president of the East Asiatic Economic Council, addressing an audience of 600 lectured on the comparative study of the colonial policies of America, England and Holland.

In the afternoon Dr. Kotondo Hasebe lectured on the races of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Lecture courses will be held until Thursday on subjects such as population, culture, Mohammedanism, and Chinese overseas merchants.

GENERAL WU MAKES VOW

Former Chungking Officer to Cooperate with Japan

C.P.S.

TSINGTAO, April 5.—Firm determination to cooperate with the Japanese authorities for the rejuvenation of the Chinese Republic and the defense of East Asia was voiced by General Wu Hua-wen, former Chungking Commander of the Shantung Forces, in a statement issued, following his arrival here recently.

General Wu, who recently joined the Peace Movement of the National Government, declared that it was his firm determination to cooperate with Japan with the spirit of sharing life and death for the rebuilding of a New China.

The General also expressed admiration for the prosperous conditions he witnessed in this city.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

ECONOMIC PROGRAM IN CHINA HERALDED

Big Strides Made by Nanking In Reconstruction Since Return to Old Capital

Central Press Service

Big strides have been made by the National Government in its program of national economic reconstruction during the past year, the third since the return of the National Government to Nanking.

While nation-wide celebrations marked the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to its capital at Nanking, which fell on March 30, it is appropriate now to review some of the outstanding achievements performed by the Government in the course of the last year.

These events, which have proved even more fruitful than the preceding two years, are reviewed as follows:

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in December of 1941, the National Government has exerted concerted efforts with Japan in pushing forward toward the realization of the New Order in East Asia by first clarifying the situation in China.

In view of the steady depreciation of the old fapi issued by the Chungking regime, which not only affected the people's livelihood but also hindered the healthy circulation of the Central Reserve Bank notes, the National Government on May 27, 1942, through the Ministry of Finance, prohibited the circulation of the old fapi and designated the Central Reserve Bank as the only note-issuing bank for the National Government. An official ratio was then fixed between the old fapi and the new legalized currency at two to one. Through this progress, the old fapi was gradually withdrawn, and it has now entirely disappeared from circulation.

This monetary reform was, first started in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, and later enforced in the Canton and Wuhan areas, thus bringing about, within a very short time, a unified currency system in China, which contributed vastly toward instituting a healthy financial situation with the consequent stabilization of the general livelihood of the people.

Aware that the distribution of foodstuff is a vital part of the national economic reconstruction program and because the food problem has become more important with the outbreak of the current war, the National Government began a per capita rationing system in all the principal cities such as Shanghai, Canton, Hankow and Nanking. Soon this rationing system spread to the neighboring areas of Wuhan, while in the districts in East Chekiang the authorities fixed a unified rate for all staple foods.

In North China, the foodstuff administration there also made tremendous strides. The National Government also established granaries, while the Ministry of Foodstuff has devised rationalized schemes for the improvement in the foodstuff situation.

However, in order to economize on unnecessary consumptions as well as to prevent illegitimate hoarding and manipulations of vital foodstuffs by unscrupulous merchants, special duties were levied on tobacco and private granaries.

In the field of taxation, the National Government did not lag behind in reforming the entire taxation system. In the case of land duties, the Ministry of Finance has decreed that this shall not exceed 1 per cent of the land value.

During the first half of 1942, the National Government organized a Central Commodity Control Commission and the Local Commodity Control Commission. The coordinated efforts of these two organs have done much toward facilitating the supply and transportation of commodities.

In the meantime, steps were also taken to strengthen the various industrial and commercial organizations in order to bring about better control over the distribution of commodities by the Government in cooperation with the public.

Steps to check effectively and systematically the ever-soaring commodity prices were also taken by the National Government. During the latter half of last year, the Government has spared no efforts in moving to increase industrial production and farming produce as fundamental measures for improving the livelihood of the people.

In that connection, the National Government, aside from putting into effect a series of regulations enforcing a low price policy, organized numerous local commodity price appraising offices for fixing price limits of commodities.

Technical guidance by rural experts in connection with the irrigation methods, choice of seeds, improvement of fertilizers and farm implements were also made available to all farmers by the Government.

Conspicuous achievements were also scored in improving the cultivation of cotton.

During the past year, in a spirit of genuine economic cooperation with China, the Japanese military authorities lifted their control over a total of 96 factories in China. The National Government, thereupon, has striven to facilitate the supply of raw materials to the factories that were returned in order to increase their output.

The main lines of the national economic policy were systematically laid down at the plenary meeting of the National Economic Commission convened in December of last year, when Government leaders as well as industrial and commercial leaders and experts were summoned to discuss fundamental wartime economic policies. A solid foundation of China's economy was then laid to help toward a final victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

British, U.S. Agents Flock Into Tangier Known as Greatest Spy Nest in N. Africa

Noon Extra, Shanghai

"For what purpose are the Americans quite openly unloading American uniforms from trucks right in front of the United States Consulate-General, which is situated in the native section of the town?" That is the question puzzling the inhabitants of Tangier most at present, writes Erich Schneyder, famous German correspondent.

"This town is now the only place in North Africa where all the belligerents are represented, and as it is a small place everyone meets everyone else all the time and everywhere," he declared.

"As the age-old pastime of the inhabitants here is to gaze through binoculars (a pair of which lies on every window-sill) out at the straits, I climbed to the top of the ruins of a Moorish castle the other day and watched the approach of a British destroyer flotilla, which was apparently the vanguard of a British convoy bound for the Mediterranean ports.

"Hardly had I raised my binoculars, however, when an Englishman approached my side, obviously more interested in my person than in the scenery. This is typical of the atmosphere in Tangier today. Everyone is shadowing everyone else and one can feel that the place is teeming with secret agents and fifth columnists.

"Of its population of more than 100,000, Tangier has about 16,000 Spaniards, 2,000 Britishers and almost as many Frenchmen. Of late, the number of Americans here has greatly swelled. Then there are 9,000 Moroccan Jews and 4,000 White Jews who emigrated from Europe.

Barman Represents Reuters

"It is not unlikely, therefore, that the American uniforms first mentioned will find numerous wearers.

"The barman at the Minza Hotel is an Egyptian Negro who calls himself Mr. Dean. Besides mixing cocktails, however, he is the Tangier correspondent of the British Reuters and Exchange Telegraph news agencies. He probably gets most of his material from the conversation overheard in his bar.

"The Spanish administration is trying its best to keep journalists away from Tangier. Consequently, the American United Press news agency has as its correspondent here the owner of an English dispensary known as Mr. Wall.

"Another feature of the situation at present is the fierce battle raging in the columns of the press to influence public opinion. The English are subsidizing the Tangier Gazette which is published in English, French and Spanish, while the dissident French have their newspaper, the Depeche Marocaine. The Americans are financing the weekly Journal de Tanger which is published in French. Opposed to all the above and standing alone as regards its non-intervention policy is the Spanish paper, Espana. Vichy is trying to hold its own by the Sunday paper, Echo de Tanger.

"The mails are under Spanish censorship but this does not mean much as the place is teeming with private wireless installations.

U.S. Admissions

After the Allied invasion of French North Africa, the Americans openly admitted that their operations were greatly facilitated in their preparatory stages by agents in Tangier.

"The question has often been asked why after the successful invasion there are still eight military attaches at the American Consulate-General here. Those who ought to know claim that Tangier is the greatest spy nest in this war and that nowhere else in the world have so many agents been concentrated.

"The entire activity of the British agents for the western Mediterranean is directed from here, and they are assisted by American and Communist agents. One safely may say that Tangier is under the control of the British and Americans, who know exactly where and what is taking place in this region."

HULL FLATTERED BY SOVIET

Pleased by Acceptance of Invitation to Food Parley

Ten anti-Axis Governments, including the Soviet Union, Britain and the Chungking regime, have accepted the invitations from the United States Government for the Anti-Axis Food Problem Conference to be held in the latter part of April at Des Moines, Iowa, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires on Saturday in reporting a wire from Washington.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull seems extremely pleased that the invitation has been accepted by the Soviet Union, and feigning absolute innocence of the delicate Soviet-American rift, the unctuous Secretary of State is busily lavishing the Soviet Union with soft sawder and flattery, the dispatch commented.

Ready for the Enemy

Despite the glaring, merciless rays of the hot southern sun, the alert members of the Japanese anti-aircraft battery crew shown in the above picture are tensed, ready for action, ready to snap out a withering, deadly screen of fire against enemy raiders. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

FILIPINOS IN BATAAN HAVE FAITH IN TOJO

Promise of Freedom Electrifies Province, Says Governor Salonga

Manila Tribune

Recently, at the National Assembly, 26 provincial governors, four city mayors and 26 provincial inspectors, representing all Luzon provinces except Cagayan, and including those of Masbate and Mindoro, met in convention. Like the first two conventions held under the auspices of the Department of the Interior, this one accomplished its purposes in the characteristic dispatch and efficiency that have attended similar occasions conducted under the supervision of the Japanese Military Administration.

The provincial executives were given the opportunity to meet and hear the instructions of officials of the Japanese Military Administration, Executive Commission and the Kalibapi, whose speeches sounded one harmonious keynote, the early attainment of Philippine independence. At the same time, they were able to report on the conditions in their provinces and discuss their administration problems.

The individual reports of these executives are both informative and interesting. One of these is that of Governor Simeon D. Salonga of Bataan, the province which bore the brunt of the war's devastating effects.

"I convey the feelings of my people," Governor Salonga declares, "a people ravaged by the war and weakened by diseases, but grateful to the great Empire of Japan. The promise of independence made by that illustrious Prime Minister of Japan has electrified the entire province. The people, understanding the traditional Oriental sense of honor and dignity, believe there are far greater reasons for believing this simple pronouncement than the elaborate and cumbersome provisions of the Tyding-McDuffie Law.

Extension of Payment

"In Bataan, problems of Government are increased in magnitude by their inherent complications with the problems of the citizens and their families. Those affecting finance and taxation are specially important in this regard, for they are necessarily linked with family troubles. An indirect solution, I believe, may be made by the Central Administrative Organization by ordering an extension of at least two years in the payment of obligations incurred before the outbreak of the war, such as mortgages, pactos de retro, etc. . ."

About the province of Ilocos Norte, Governor E. L. Medina brings encouraging reports of prosperity and normalcy.

"Peace and order is practically restored in my province," he reports. "There are a few sporadic and isolated cases of lawlessness, but this was true during pre-war times. The increase of Constabulary officers and men in the province has helped greatly in the eradication of lawless elements. The people, through the District and Neighborhood Associations, are cooperating whole-heartedly with the New Order in the maintenance of peace and order.

"The people have redoubled their efforts in attaining economic self-sufficiency. Such home industries as matweaving, cloth weaving and other industries received an added stimulus. The yield of the present rice crop and other agricultural products increased in quantities unprecedented in the history of the province.

"As one proof of normal conditions in Ilocos Norte, a carnival was held in Laoag for five days during the second week of February. Thousands of people attended, breaking all records of attendance on similar occasions before the war."

Referring first to the conduct of the convention, Gov. Lino J. Castillejo of Isabela, commented: "I have attended as member of several conventions for governors, but this one will always stand out as the most efficiently conducted and certainly the most fruitful."

Favorable for Cotton

Reporting on his province, he noted that although Isabela was not included among the regions designated to grow cotton, he said, "I am confident that it will eventually be given a trial in that direction. We have the soil and the climate suitable for growing cotton. Records are in existence that cotton was successfully grown in the Cagayan Valley during the Spanish regime."

With regard to the emphasis placed by the Japanese Military Administration in the production of tobacco, Governor Castillejo, who governs the largest-tobacco-producing province in the Philippines, pledged that henceforth, tobacco will be the subject of careful development.

We will redouble our efforts to produce more and better tobacco for local consumption and for export to designated areas, he declared. I am confident the farmers of Isabela will receive technical and financial assistance from the Tobacco Association and that the association will eventually set a minimum price for the producers and thus emerge from the lamentable state they have been in for generations."

CELEBES ENFORCES NEW BUS SCHEDULE

Service Expanded Since Completion of Repair Work On Bridges, Roads

Domei

MACASSAR, April 3.—To cope with the increasing traffic congestion in Southern Celebes, the Japanese Administration here enforced a new bus service schedule as from April 1.

Bus service in Southern Celebes witnessed a steady expansion since last summer when repair work on roads and bridges which had been destroyed by the retreating Dutch-Indian troops, was completed.

With Macassar as pivotal center, bus lines in Southern Celebes extend to Bontain in the south and Palopo along the Boni Bay in the north and further to Malili in the hinterland district.

According to the revised itinerary, two return services will be available on the present one-return-service lines, while daily service will be inaugurated on lines where service was conducted every two days heretofore. At the same time, the lines which had a single return service every ten days in the past will have a weekly return service.

With the inauguration of the new schedule, it is believed that the present congestion of passenger and freight transportation, which has become further intensified with the return of complete peace and order in Southern Celebes, will be greatly ameliorated.

WAR MATERIALS GIVEN

China Gets Large Supply From Japanese Army

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 5.—On President Wang Ching-wei's first visit here since the National Government's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, a large supply of war materials were handed over to the armies of the National Government by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China, it was revealed here.

The war materials, which included not only artillery pieces, machine-guns, trench mortars and a vast quantity of ammunition, but also horses and clothing, were presented to the armed forces of the National Government for the primary purpose of fostering and strengthening the power of the Chinese army.

Australia Reveals Casualties

Three thousand Australian soldiers were killed in the engagements in New Guinea, it was revealed on Friday by General Sir Thomas Albert Blamey, Commander of the Australian land forces, and concurrently Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Melbourne.

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NEW Kodak magazine, 8 mm. latest model, leather case. Also Kodascope projector, model 70-A, carrying case. To the highest bidder. Apply Box 3, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Kansai Notes

Mrs. Arsene-Henry, wife of the French Ambassador to Japan, will give a piano recital at the Franco-Japanese Institute, Higashi Ichijo, Yoshida, Kyoto, on Saturday, April 10 beginning at 7 p.m. The program follows:

I. Le Concert des Oiseaux ....Dandrieu (1680...)
Les Fifres....Dandrieu
II. Quatre Fados portugais....Rey Colaco
III. Escales....Jacques Ibert
Sonneries de la Rose-Croix ....Eric Satie
Le Roi David, fragments ....Arthur Honneger
Rythmes espagnols....Raoul Laparra
IV. Trois Valses—
a Yolande....Shroder
b. Valse....Francais Poulenc
c. Valse triste....Sibelius
V. Vallee des Cloches....Maurice Ravel
La Fille aux cheveux de lin ....Claude Debussy
Les pas dans la neige ....Claude Debussy
Prelude....Claude Debussy
VI. La Mort d'Isolde....W. Abner-Liszt

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LESSONS in Japanese wanted twice weekly in Tokyo. Apply Box 1, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE student wants English conversational lessons one or two hours weekly, from well educated foreigner, within old city limits of Tokyo. Box 497, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 3 — The House of Okaru

Genkei Terai, the doctor, had entered the service of Lord Asano in the 13th year of Genroku as the clan physician at a stipend of 300 koku a year.

Although he was not a fighting man, and despite his short term of service in the clan, his spirit of loyalty was in no way different from that of the samurai. Kuranosuke trusted him implicitly, and always consulted him when in doubt.

The doctor had proved invaluable, but also in ways as far removed from medicine as the selling of the clan property (which none of the samurai could do), and the buying of weapons and armor for the vendetta. The doctor had even been entrusted with the economic affairs of the ronin. In all matters he had never failed the expectations of Kuranosuke.

But now, when Oishi was preparing for his departure to Yedo, Genkei had been refused company. After all that he had done, he was not allowed to go to Yedo to take an active part in the vendetta. That was his complaint, and he had been arguing with Oishi when Gengo came in.

"What do you think, Gengo?" he asked. "Am I right in insisting on my right to take part in the vendetta, or is Master Oishi right in refusing to allow me to accompany him to Yedo?"

Gengo scratched his head.

"Honestly, I think Master Oishi is right," he said at last.

"Why?" Genkei's white brows bristled, and he hunched his shoulders.

"The way of a warrior is different from that of a physician. Each has his own road to follow."

"I know that. But listen. In ancient times there was a Chinese physician called Kwada who served under the king Kan-u. When Kan-u went forth to battle, Kwada followed him, and when the former was wounded by a poisoned arrow, the latter healed the wound. Now, when I wish to accompany you all and share in the perils and troubles, what do you mean by saying that a samurai and a doctor must go different ways? I can't understand why I should be refused."

Kuranosuke said nothing. Evidently he and the doctor had exhausted all their arguments before Gengo had come in. Gengo had now to make the casting vote.

"I suggest a middle course," said Gengo at last. "I hope both of you will agree to it."

"Let's hear it. What do you suggest?"

"Master Genkei remains here in Kyoto."

"And then?"

"His son, Master Gentatsu, accompanies us to Yedo."

"What, my son?" Genkei seemed dissatisfied, but Oishi, who had found it difficult to deny the doctor's request, pounced on the suggestion.

"That's an excellent idea, Gengo" he said. "Master Gentatsu is just the right man to come with us and attend to our injuries on the night of the vendetta."

Genkei could not insist further. Inwardly, he knew that he was too old, though he could not bear to admit it.

"Well then," he smiled. "Let my son go and do the work of two."

The matter was settled, and the sake cups passed round.

Kuranosuke had called that evening to say farewell to Genkei, for the preparations for the descent to Yedo had been practically completed, and also to make a last request for help.

Kuranosuke's funds were low. Among the comrades, there were many who were too poor to buy the necessary equipment for the journey to Yedo. Everyone had exhausted the money which he had received at the time of the confiscation of the Castle.

Kuranosuke too had paid out all his money, for he had ordered equipment which would be necessary on the night they broke into Kira's household, equipment such as hoods of chain-mail, shirts of mail, outer cloaks, and other things. These had been ordered through one Yahei Kinuya, a friend of Genkei's.

A distant relation of Kuranosuke's was at that time serving in an important position in the Konoe family. He was Lord Shindo Chikugo-no-Kami Nagatomi. Kuranosuke had written a letter to Lord Shindo, asking for a loan of one hundred ryo, and he had come that evening to Genkei's house to ask the latter to let him use one of his apprentices as a messenger to Lord Shindo. Genkei had at once acquiesced, and the messenger had departed, bearing with him the letter and suitable presents which Oishi had himself carefully packed in a special box.

The messenger returned presently, and reported that Lord Shindo was unable to extend any financial help as he himself happened to be in straitened circumstances at the time.

"Thank you for all your trouble." Oishi thanked the apprentice, and continued to exchange cups with Genkei.

Inside the box that he had sent to Lord Shindo were many articles that he intended should be distributed among certain people after his death. Each article was carefully wrapped in paper, and bore the name of the person for whom it was intended.

It was late when he left the doctor's house. There was a bright moon swimming in the sky, and the night was pleasantly cool. Oishi felt disinclined to confine himself within the mosquito-net on such a fine night.

"I am going to the Ichimonji-ya," said Oishi to Gengo. "Come with me and have some tea."

Gengo declined as he was feeling tired, and they parted at the Nijo crossroads after promising to meet on the morrow. Gengo looked backed once, and saw Oishi sauntering leisurely in the direction of the Ichimonji-ya.

"Anybody in?"

"Oh, this is an unexpected pleasure. . . ."

The folk at the Ichimonji-ya were surprised at the appearance of this unexpected guest at such a strange hour. But they escorted him fussily into a cool and comfortable room at the rear.

The house belonged to Okaru's elder brother. When Oishi had sold the house in Yamashina, he had sent Okaru back to her brother.

Okaru was in her room. The other folk withdrew out of sight. Presently they heard the melodious tones of Okaru's harp, which she was playing at the request of Oishi. She was singing in a low, pleasant voice, but it vibrated with sadness.

Suddenly Oishi laughed.

"How now, Okaru, you are crying. As I told you at Yamashina, my going to Yedo means that I wish to find some service with a good lord, and earn some money. When I settle down, I will send word to you that you may join me. Come, Okaru, the strings of the harp will become wet with your tears. Play me another tune, Okaru, one without any tears in it."

The strumming of the harp was heard again as the pale summer moonlight streamed down through the narrow alleys between the houses and sent shy little beamlets peeping beneath the eaves.

* * *

On October 17 Kuranosuke left Kyoto for Yedo. His luggage consisted of two boxes, each labelled 'Gorobei Kakimi, employee of the Hino family, Kyoto.' Thus did he cut short his brief, dream-like sojourn in the historic city of Kyoto.

Accompanying him were Matanojo Ushioda, Kanroku Chikamatsu, Tozaemon Hayami, Jiroemon Mimura and two servants.

Gentatsu, the son of Terai the doctor, had left before this.

Chikara had also gone ahead, after first visiting his mother at Tajima and calling at the Hachiman shrine at Otokoyama with his father.

Kineimon Okano and Tadashichi Takebayashi had gone one month earlier.

Yoshida, Mase, Fuwa, Chiba and Onodera left Kyoto after Oishi. They went like the melting of frost.

The last leaf of Autumn had fallen, and the Winter of the 15th year of Genroku was casting its first shroud over the city of Yedo when into it came the faithful ronin who had passed the most stringent test imposed by the cautious Oishi and by Time. Maintaining a closely-knit system of contact among themselves, they merged imperceptibly into the depths of the Shogun's capital.

(To Be Continued)

Fighting the Scourge of the Tropics

The Southern Regions Are Fast Being Rid of That Evil of Civilization, Anglo-American Influence, But There Is Another Dreaded Pest Which Yearly Takes a Heavy Toll of Lives in the Undeveloped Areas—the Deadly Scourge of Malaria

By DR. MIKINOSUKE MIYAJIMA
(The Nanpo Josei)

Malaria is known as the commonest tropical disease, but it is not necessarily confined to the South alone. It is a pretty old malady in Japan, too, where in former times it was thought a kind of ague. It is a plague with regular spasms of fever. It is bred in littoral zones.

Japanese Malaria is a tertian fever. The temperature rises to 39 or 40 degrees on every second day at a fixed hour. The next day the fever is gone but comes back the day after.

There was a popular notion that Malaria came from inhaling bad air. For one thing, Malaria is an Italian word for "bad air."

Some 45 years ago, a French doctor, Le Blanc by name, made the discovery that Malaria is germinated by a small germ.

The Protozoan

A microscopic examination of a drop of blood extracted from a patient while feverish reveals a small circular germ in a red blood-corpuscle. That is the protozoan.

With time it grows big enough to occupy the whole of the corpuscle and, later, reproduces a large number of small protozoans. When the corpuscle bursts, the small protozoans find their way into other corpuscles. It is reproduction by fission.

Pyrexia occurs with every fission. It recurs again and again, although after the fourth or fifth time, the pyrexia ceases. This is commonly known as the falling off of the ague. It is often said in rural districts that, when one drops three red-beans beside a well, Malaria goes off. Sure enough, the patient has no fever at that time.

But even then, close examination discloses the presence of germs—of a little different shape, circular and bit larger—in the blood. They are of both sexes. They are often seen when the fever is gone.

What becomes of these germs? While a Hamadera mosquito, or Anopheles, as it is technically called, sucks the patient's blood, these germs move into the mosquito's body, where the male and female circular microbes become rolled into one and grow into a leech-like germ.

It next enters the mosquito's stomach, where it becomes circular in shape and grows tremendously in size. In this germ grow thread-like cells. When the germ bursts, the cells spread in the mosquito's body and then get into the mosquito's saliva gland.

These cells grow in from ten to 12 days after the mosquito has sucked the patient's blood. In cold regions the growth takes longer. In other words, a mosquito transmits the malady to a healthy person in a maximum of 12 or 13 days after sucking the patient's blood.

Many Kinds of Malaria

Malaria is not of one kind. In Japan Proper, there is only the tertian fever. In Okinawa and Taiwan there are the quartan fever and the "tropical" fever, besides.

In the case of the quartan fever, pyrexia occurs every four days. The germs are somewhat different in shape from the tertian fever breeders.

The "tropical" fever is insiduous. During the first stage, pyrexia occurs every other day, then at irregular intervals. Small protozoans are visible in blood extracted from the patient when feverish. No minute microscopic examination, however, of blood extracted from him the next day can detect the protozoans, which now lie hidden in the capillaries.

With the protozoans highly prolific and deadly poisonous, the "tropical" fever is often fatal.

The trouble with Malaria is that it is interminably recurrent. No amount of medicine can cure it easily. The tertian fever, in particular, is inveterate. Sixty per cent of the cases are recurrent. Of the quartan fever, however, only 20 per cent of the cases are recurrnt.

Frequent recurrence, of course, affects the internal organs. The liver and the spleen become swollen, gradually destroy blood and ultimately bring on anemia.

Malaria must be cured fundamentally. The minute one is seized with it, one must consult a doctor and take the prescribed amount of quinine and that regularly. The quantity of quinine to be taken depends on the patient's constitution. It often happens that a patient takes quinine at random with each attack of fever. The fever abates, to be sure, but the germs are still there to give back the fever again and again. After repeated, indiscriminate use, quinine ceases to act on the germs, which become inured to it. Self-medicination can only bring on chronicity.

German Medicine

Atheblin and Blasmorphine are the two panaceas for Malaria perfected in Germany. Atheblin often cures a case on which quinine has lost its effect.

The Blasmorphine has a strange efficacy. It is effective on big, circular microbes, namely, reproduction bodies, on which quinine is not.

Provided the right treatment is given, Malaria is easy to cure. Negligence brings on chronicity.

Of quinine, the panacea for Malaria, as much as 90 per cent of the world's production is found in Java which is under Japanese occupation. This is making America squeal. She cannot send troops to tropical regions without the assurance of quinine supplies. Japan thus is at a considerable advantage over America in the matter of Malaria cure.

Not only that, but with the progress of medicine, Japan can now turn out Atheblin and Blasmorphine, but they are not on the market yet, as Germany holds monopoly rights.

Neglected, Malaria not only recurs but often develops into Black Water fever. It is an acute fever arising from the use of quinine. The patient's urine takes on a wine-like dark-red color. This is because the red blood-corpuscles break and get into the urine.

Insiduous Fever

This fever is highly insiduous. The minute one is caught with it, one must consult a doctor. Pending the doctor's arrival, the patient must avoid quinine but drink green tea or water in a large quantity so as to excrete the poison into urine. This will enable him to get out of danger.

Black Water fever, however, is not of frequent occurrence. Fundamental cure of malaria is the best prevention of it.

I have already stated that Hamadera mosquitos are the transmitters of Malaria. They have dots on their wings. Female Hamadera are blood-sucking. (Males are not.) They lay eggs on the surface of clean, calm puddles, like pools, swamps or ditches in paddy-fields. These eggs are hatched into larvas. Unlike the larvas of ordinary mosquitos, they float sidelong. These larvas grow into Hamadera. Then can fly only about half a kilometer. Even on the wind, they cannot travel farther than a kilometer.

That explains why it is safe to build houses at a distance of two or three kilometers from mosquito-breeding ponds or swamps.

Since these mosquitos are bred in large puddles, the sprinkling of petroleum is hardly feasible or possible. The only alternative is paris-green, an agricultural insecticide. A small quantity of it sprinkled will float on the water, act on and kill the larvas.

Extermination Best Cure

The extermination of larvas is the best prevention of Malaria. To that end, various means are being employed in the South, but Malaria is still there. This is because (1) the mosquitos are hard to exterminate and (2) there are many germ-carrying indigenes. The eradication of Malaria is impossible unless the germ-carriers are effectively dealt with.

The eradication of Malaria is one of the important tasks in our construction undertakings in the South. The prevalence of this malady seriously affects labor efficiency and breed other diseases. The extent to which Japan will succeed in driving out this plague will show how far the Japanese are superior to the enemy.

Malaria was rampant in Taiwan. In the 40 years of Japanese rule, however, it has become practically non-existent in the principal cities. But it still persists in the rural districts, to the distress of the inhabitants.

All in all, a long-term war on malaria must be carried on.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

Kabuki: Its Peculiarities

By TAMOTSU OGATA
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Japanese Kabuki has many peculiarities, in the structure of the theatre and the stage, in stage property and setting, and in the custume, make-up and performance of the actor.

One of the peculiarities of the Kabuki playhouses is the "Hanamichi" or a projection of the stage into the auditorium. Most of the Kabuki theatres are equipped with one or two Hanamichi which are about two meters wide and lead from the stage to the rear of the auditorium, parting, in the case of two projections, the auditorium into three sections.

Such a runway is used by the actors when they come on the stage or when they make their exist. This device is for the purpose of having the audience see the actors as close as possible, enjoying right before their eyes the delicate performance of the players. Accordingly, most of the Kabuki plays are so dramatized that the chief characters of each piece can display on the Hanamichi the cream of their performance in the most high-pitched part of the act or scene.

Uses of Hanamichi

In some plays, the actor representing the heroine overcome by grief, walks slowly from the rear of the auditorium up to the stage stopping at several points on the Hanamichi with agonized gestures, whereas in another scene the runway is used by a Samurai retiring from the stage in a triumphant mood as he has successfully discharged his duty.

In still another play such as the famous "Vendetta of Ako," more than a dozen characters line up on the Hanamichi in a grand array and introduce themselves one by one fluently.

The existence of Hanamichi, viewed from the standpoint of dramaturgy, connotes the close contact existing between the audience and the play,—one of the most conspicuous features of Kabuki, which, however, has remarkably deteriorated in recent years.

Perhaps, a stranger to Kabuki will be surprised to hear the sharp cries raised from among the audience in a Kabuki playhouse when the chief character steps onto the Hanamichi from behind the curtain hung at its entrance. These cries are to welcome the actor and indicate the particularly sympathetic sentiment prevailing between the audience and players.

Mawari-butai or revolving stage forms another peculiarity of the Kabuki theatre. This, resting on rollers, can be turned around, actors and all, when a change of scene is desired. This clever device is attributed to Shozo Namiki, an inventive playwright who lived about 200 years ago.

To use the revolving stage skillfully is the task of the stage-manager. He may have it revolved as many times as he pleases in the course of a play. The use of Mawari-butai often proves very effective dramatically because thanks to this particular structure, the audience's emotion aroused by some scene can be swiftly switched to the following scene, which has a close relation, whether direct or indirect, with the preceding one, without being impaired by the interval for changing the stage-settings.

Clever Use of Revolving Stage

Recently, a veteran stage-manager scored an amazing success at a local theatre by the clever use of Mawari-butai. In a three-act play featured there, the revolving stage on which a house was set up, was turned around as many as 16 times, presenting the four sections of the house in turn.

Shozo Namiki is credited also with the invention of Seridashi, a device used by actors to ascend from the below-stage or to disappear from the stage to the sub-stage. How exciting it is to see an impressive figure standing on the platform of Seridashi, be it a beautiful dancer clad in colorful robes or a horrible demon or a villain, slowly rise inch by inch up to the stage at quite at unexpected moment!

Also, there is another device called Seriage by which a large structure such as the temple building or pagoda is raised gradually before the back-stage. These devices are symbolic of the "mobility" and "freedom from the shackles of realism," which constitute salient characteristics of Kabuki.

TRADITION and FOLKLORE

Folklore on Hot Springs

By PROF. KOICHI FUJINAMI

In Japan, as in other countries similarly blessed with hot springs, there are extensive folklore concerning them. The legend that Charles V discovered the springs of Karlsbad during a hunting expedition is too well known to need more than mere mention. Writing on this subject Prof. Koichi Fujinami contributes interesting and valuable data in a brochure issued by the Board of Tourist Industry. With the permission of the latter organization, we publish herewith excerpts from Prof. Fujinami's works:

The Japanese have made use of hot springs from remote antiquity. Tradition says that as early as 700 B.C. people were already acquainted with them. Some of these time-honored springs still enjoy wide popularity. Those at Atami, Shuzenji, Suwa and Dogo are, for example, believed to come under the category of these centuries-old springs. There are nearly a thousand mineral springs, both hot and cold, scattered over the land. It stands to reason therefore that all sorts of legends about them should have been handed down from generation to generation.

Many Eel Baths

Let us first consider how the chemical composition of various springs caught the popular imagination and affected the naming of springs. We have a good many springs known as Unagi-yu (lit. "eel bath"), such as those at Narugo Spa in Miyagi Prefecture and at other spas, so named from the fact that alkaline waters make the skin slimy for the time being. The names of some of the iron springs often contain the word aka (red), because the waters of such spring are of a reddish colour. Thus we have Akakura Spa in Niigata Prfecture and Akagawa Spa in Aomori Prefecture, to mention two only. Then there are a great many springs containing salt. So when we speak of the spas of Shio-bara, Shio-no-yu, Ya-shio, and En-zan, we know at once that they are salt springs, shio and en being the two ways in which the Chinese character for salt is read in the Japanese language. Then again, the ways the waters act on the bather's skin give different names to different springs. Thus we have springs called Hari-no-yu (lit. "needle bath"), Ara-yu (lit. "coarse bath"), Wata-no-yu (lit. "cotton bath"), Atsu-yu (lit. "boiling hot bath") and so on.

There are also many hot springs, the names of which bespeak the efficacious virtues they possess. Take, for example, Me-no-yu (lit. "eye bath") at Asama Spa. The springs so named are, needless to say, efficacious in eye diseases. In Akita Prefecture there are hot springs known as Me-no-yu-zawa. According to legend, thanks to the miraculous virtues of the waters of Me-no-yu-zawa, a daughter of a rich family in this region was completely cured of a protracted eye trouble from which she had been suffering. At Narugo Spa, to which reference has already been made, is a spring called Ja-no-yu supposed to be efficacious for snakebite, the word ja meaning snake. The Hot Springs of Hiji-ori (lit. "elbow broken") in Yamagata Prefecture are so named from the fact of their being good for external wounds. Then again at the famous Beppu is a spring supposed to do a world of good to those suffering from ringworms. The spring is thus named Ta-no-yu, the Japanese for ringworm being tamushi.

Derived From Legends

We have a number of springs whose names are derived from the legends attached to the circumstances attending their discovery. According to such legends, many springs were discovered with some birds or animals immersing themselves in the spring waters. Thus we have several springs, the names of which are associated with words such as shika (deer), kuma (bear), tsuru (crane), and sagi (heron).

(To Be Continued)

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NEW LAW PERFECTS CONTROL OF FISHERY

Bodies to Be Set Up on Basis of Act Will Work in Collaboration With Gov't

By the enactment of the Fishery Industry Associations Law with the approval of the Diet, in its recent session, Japan's fishery industry is expected to take big strides relative to the supply of various materials indispensable for the activities of all the fishery bodies in the country, remarks the Diamond in its latest issue.

"The Government, will take all possible measures to see that the planned hauls, for which all fishery associations in the country are responsible, are realized," said Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, in the Diet. "For instance," continued Mr. Ino, "the Government will take most practical measures, in consideration of the present circumstances in Japan's fishery industry circles, in entrusting the fishery associations with the duties of distributing the fishing materials and gathering the hauls from various fishing parties. Especially, the transfer of the business from existing fishery companies to the new fishery industry association will be conducted after a careful study of the functions of those fishing organizations."

These words of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister eloquently explain the urgent necessity for the amalgamation of the fishery associations in Japan Proper as well as the existence of technical difficulties accompanying the amalgamation.

Nucleus of Organizations

Now, according to the Fishery Associations Law, the fishery industry of Japan Proper is to be placed under the control of the Central Fishery Industry Association, the Prefectural Fishery Industry Associations, and the Fishery Associations. These fishery organizations are to be established with the fishery organizations now belonging to the Aquatic Industry Association and the Federation of All the Fishing Associations of Japan as the nucleus. At the same time, various parties now engaged in canning or other finishing processes of the aquatic products are expected to join the new prefectural fishery industry associations.

According to the provisions of Articles 11, 54, and 61 of the law, the Fishery Industry Associations are required to work in close collaboration with the Government for the execution of the national fishery policy which is indispensable for the development of Japan's fishery industry and the promotion of the well-being of the members of such associations. The Fishery Industry Associations are also expected to conduct different activities beneficial to the training of members. In these respects, however, no big difference is observable between the new Fishery Industry Associations Law and the present Agricultural Industry Associations Law under whose control the fishing industry of the country was placed up to the present.

Difference In Two Laws

A marked difference between the two Laws lies in the methods and procedures to be followed relative to the appointment of the staff members. Under the Fishery Industry Associations Law, the Central Fishery Industry Association is required to have a board of officials including one president, one vice-president or two, and more than three directors. The president is to be selected by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister from among men of learning and experience. Almost the same procedures will be adopted relative to the appointment of officials of the prefectural fishery industry associations, with the only difference that in the case of a prefectural fishery industry association, the president is to be selected by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister from among the persons recommended to the prefectural governor by the members of the association after a general meeting, and then recommended to the Agriculture and Forestry Minister by the prefectural governor.

Each fishery association is required to have a board of officials including one president, several directors and auditors. The president is to be chosen by the prefectural governor from among the persons recommended to him by the members of the association and the mayor, or headman of the city, town, or village concerned.

As a result of the enactment of the Fishery Industry Associations Law, all the fishery associations in the country have been placed under the powerful control of the Government which renders it essential that each fishery association, in order to carry on its business successfully, should have very efficient persons as its officials.

Bill Clearings

April 5
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	318,712	195,146
Balance	80,939	27,009

Repaired on the Spot

The native inhabitants of Shonan are cooperating in every conceivable way with the Imperial Forces garrisoned there, including prompt and neat repairing of soldiers' shoes. "Health and comfort for the soldiers" is the motto of this plant somewhere on the island.

STOCK TONE STEADY AS SOME WARES UP

General Movement Narrow; Some Long-Terms Pick Up; Spots Firm

Prices were continuously steady on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday, and signal gains were registered among those wares which had been noticeably unloaded for a fair length of time.

On the long-term list, Toho Coal sharply went forward ¥1.80 and Japan Sand Iron ¥1.50. The greater part of the listed wares picked up around ¥1.00.

The short-term section and the spot market were likewise firm, while the price movement remained fractional as a whole.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Apr.	May	June
Kanebo Spinning (50)	126.5	124.6	121.9
Nisshin Spinning (50)	84.4	84.9	84.1
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	—	71.8	72.9
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	102.9	103.1	102.8
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	76.9	—	66.9
Showa Elec Ind (50)	84.4	—	84.2
Japan Nitrogen (50)	—	72.8	71.7
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.5	90.1	90.5
O. S. K. (50)	81.0	—	81.7
Nissan Steamship (50)	66.0	66.8	66.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	86.1	—	85.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.0	66.3	67.3
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	112.0	112.7	121.5
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	143.8	142.0	142.1
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.3	—	—
Tropical Ind (42½)	40.4	—	—
Asahi Glass (50)	94.0	93.0	91.3
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.0	103.4	103.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)	95.5	95.2	96.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
N. Y. K., new	76.8	7.1	6.8	76.8
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	92.6	2.8	2.5	92.8
Kanebo Spin. new	73.0	3.2	3.0	73.2
Teikoku Rayon. new	69.7	70.3	69.7	69.8
Hitachi Mach Tools	90.2	0.5	0.1	90.1
Japan Steel Tube	68.5	8.5	8.3	68.3
Japan Oil	73.8	3.8	3.3	73.3
S. M. R.	—	75.0	4.9	—
N. Y. K. old	90.6	0.6	0.2	—
Hokkaido Coal	72.8	3.3	2.8	—
Kanebo Spin. old	—	126.3	6.3	—
Toyo Rayon. new	56.2	6.3	6.1	56.3
Kokura Iron Works	54.5	4.8	4.5	54.8
Japan Beer. new	45.7	5.8	5.6	45.6
Japan Sugar. new	65.3	5.3	5.0	65.0
Ensuiko Sugar	—	63.7	3.7	—
Japan Mining	61.3	1.8	1.3	61.8
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.0	2.0	1.9	61.9

JAVANESE TO PROCURE TOOTH-BRUSHES AT HOME

Instead of High-Cost Imports Home Goods Are Now Available

The Javanese people will find it convenient that the production of tooth-brushes, which they used to buy at high prices from their overseas suppliers in pre-war days, can now be amply secured at home, reports a Tokyo Shimbun correspondent staying in Java.

At Surabaya there are a number of soap factories now engaged in the production of tooth-brushes with the locally obtainable supplies of pig bristles and cow bones utilized in the place of ebonite. The products turned out in these factories are as attractive as those formerly imported from abroad, and they are manufactured at a cost about half as high as the price of the imported ones.

In the factories are to be found a large number of girls working in a jovial mood with white hoods on their heads. They are carefully checking the workmanship of each piece in the process of finishing. Their hands are busy moving like so many tools in motion. When disinfected in a steaming chamber, the brushes are put into neat packages.

The correspondent adds that the daily production of these brushes at Surabaya is estimated at nearly 5,000 pieces and that the soap factories are also turning out tooth-powder from carbonic calcium which, too, is substantially obtainable on the Island of Java.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.80	— 0.10
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. (short-term)	92.80	+ 0.10
Kanegafuchi Spin., new (short-term)	73.20	+ 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

CONTROL OF POWER DECREED IN CHOSEN

Regulations Promulgated—Development of Wartime Industries Will Be Accelerated

The Government-General of Chosen promulgated on March 30 the Regulations for the Control of Electric Power in Chosen, based on the principles decided upon last year relative to the state control of electric power in the peninsula as well as in accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet Council meeting on December 31 last. At the same time the construction of the Chosen Electric Industry Company, though which the Government-General of Chosen is planning to execute all duties relative to the control of electric power, was also decided to be started. The enforcement of the Government-General of Chosen's order stated above will produce a far-reaching effort in accelerating the development of the principal wartime industries throughout the peninsula, says the Asahi.

The new company, on the completion of its establishment, which is expected to be by the end of August, will, on behalf of the Government-General of Chosen, conduct all business affairs for electric power control, which are as follows:

1. All affairs relative to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power shall be placed under the control of state.

2. The state control of the electric power industry in Chosen shall be executed through the Chosen Electric Industry Company and the Chosen Oryokko Electric Power Generation Company.

3. The control of the electric industry in Chosen shall be effected through the transfer of existing electric interests to the two companies stated above, through investment in the existing electric interests or through the annexation of the existing electric interests based on the regulations and ordinances in general, unlike in the case of the Japan Electric Power Generation Company, which is following no other means of control, but the investment of its capital in other electric interests.

4. Shares of the two national policy electric companies in Chosen will not be offered for public subscription.

PYRETHRUM GROWING WILL BE ENCOURAGED

Body Formed to Up Cultivation Of Flower From Which Insecticides Are Made

With a view to coaching and encouraging the cultivation of the pyrethrum flower so as to cope with the ever-increasing demand for it in the southern regions, the parties interested in this line of industries established on April 1 a Japan Pyrethrum Flower Association under the sponsorship of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. The chairmanship of the association has been assumed by Count Masatsune Hotta, while a number of influential people directly or indirectly connected with the industry have been made directors, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It is learned that the mission of the Association will be:

(1) Coaching and encouragement of farmers engaged in the cultivation of pyrethrum flower.

(2) Investigations with regard to the improvement in quality of products.

(3) Training of those experts who are to coach farmers.

(4) Production and deliveries of pyrethrum flower seeds among farmers.

(5) Deliveries of materials and tools for farming and production of pyrethrum powder.

(6) Operation and protection of research institutes connected with pyrethrum flower farming and production of pyrethrum powder.

(7) Examination of products.

(8) Facilitation of procedures to be taken with the authorities concerned.

Export Was Considerable

It will be recalled that the pyrethrum flower cultivated in our country enjoyed considerable exports to the various countries in Europe prior to the current war and that approximately 1,000,000 kan of it was annually consumed in Europe against the total production in Japan of approximately 2,600,000 kan a year.

With the cessation of shipments following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the parties concerned entertained pessimistic views as to the disposal of the bulky production in Japan of pyrethrum flower. But they were pleasantly surprised when there arose a considerable demand for the commodity over the extensive areas in the southern regions where it is used as insecticide against malaria-carrying mosquitoes, in addition to its consumption by the farming community in Japan proper.

Judging from the voluminous requirements in the southern regions and the steady rise in demand from our expeditionary forces, it is felt that the present rate of production in Japan of pyrethrum will prove insufficient in due course of time, and it is for this reason that the authorities concerned are positive in their productivity expansion program in this line of agricultural industries.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the Japan Pyrethrum Flower Association, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to grant a subsidy to the extent of ¥129,443.00 so as to materialize a signal gain in production during the present fiscal year.

The Nippon Sangyo adds that pyrethrum flower farming is popularly conducted in the prefectures of Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Ehime, Nagasaki and Oita in addition to Hokkaido.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF TOHOKU IS SEEN

Company Will Undertake Large-Scale Development of Vital Industries There

The revisions introduced into the Tohoku Industrial Development Company's Act with the approval of the last session of the Diet has attracted the keen attention of the numerous commercial and industrial organizations having close connections with the company, as well as of the people at large because the activities of the company have great bearings on the development of the munitions industries throughout the Tohoku districts, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

The Tohoku Industrial Development has invested its funds in 50 companies to the extent of ¥93,000,000. Besides these activities conducted through the numerous business organizations, the company is directly engaged in 19 lines of industries with a combined capital of ¥17,000,000 therefor.

Up to the present, the main object of the company was the development of the Tohoku districts. The purpose of the company in this connection having been perfectly achieved, it is now starting in a different direction, namely the development of munitions industries throughout the districts, this being essential for the building of a high degree defense state.

As the first step in the new direction, the company has decided to carry out the development of the chemical, mechanical, mining, agricultural, forestry and aquatic industries in the districts under its jurisdiction for completion by the end of the fiscal year 1948-49 at a total expenditure of ¥275,000,000 including the ¥110,000,000 already invested. In consideration of the extraordinary situation at present, the company will follow a priority system relative to the execution of its policy.

In order to facilitate its activities in its new field of business, the company has been enabled to issue debentures up to ¥300,000,000—six times the amount of its capital which has been increased to ¥50,000,000 from ¥30,000,000 as a result of the revisions just introduced into the company's Act.

A substantial portion of the company's shares are owned by the Government, but the shareholders other than the Government are assured of an annual dividend of 6 per cent. Moreover, upto the end of the 15th business year computing from its establishment, the company is exempted from taxation for the amount of the subsidy it received from the Government.

FINANCING CONTROL BODY REORGANIZES STRUCTURE

Major Revision Carried Out—Association Now Has 5 Departments of 14 Sections

The Nationwide Financing Control Association, whose activities have direct bearings on the development of Japan's wartime industries, has announced a major revision of its business system for immediate enforcement. As a result of the reorganization, the Adjustment and Local Affairs Sections of the Adjustment Department have been converted into the General Affairs and Local Affairs Sections of the General Affairs Department.

Meanwhile, the first and second sub-sections of the Funds Section of the Control Department just abolished have been merged into the Funds Section of the Planning Department. At the same time, the Investment Section has been divided into the Industrial Financing Section of the Control Department and the Planning Section of the Planning Department.

In short, the organization of the Financing Association, involving 6 departments of 17 sections prior to the present reorganization, has been converted into 5 departments of 14 sections. The new organization, being adapted to the needs of wartime Japan, is expected to make greater contribution to the speedy expansion of Japan's fighting strength, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The Organization and personnel of the association after the reorganization are as follows:—

General Affairs Department:
Director..............Naoto Ichimanda
General Affairs Section:
Chief..............Gikei Suzuki
Local Affairs Section:
Chief..............Toshihisa Kasai
Inquiry Section:
Chief..............Chojiro Sakuma
Archives Section:
Chief..............Hitoshi Mishima
Planning Department:
Director..............Iwao Aida
Planning Section:
Chief..............Risaburo Ota
Improvement Section:
Chief..............Chojiro Sakuma
Funds Section:
Chief..............Shozo Oyama
Control Department:
Director..............Kijio Kishi
Industrial Financing Section:
Chief..............Katsuo Ayuba
Agricultural and Forestry Section:
Chief..............Manabu Sarashina
Financing Section for Minor and Intermediary Merchants and Manufacturers:
Chief..............Toshihisa Kasai
Probationary Financing Section:
Chief..............Juichi Furusawa
Investigation Department:
Director..............Michiharu Tajima
General Affairs Section:
Chief..............Hyo Baba
Investigation Section:
Chief..............Shigeru Baba
Data Section:
Chief..............Masatake Takezawa
Financing Consultation Department:
Director..............Kijio Kishi

TEIKOKU GINKO

Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of the Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above tytle.

Capital Subscribed .... ¥ 200,000,000
Capital Paid up .... ¥ 128,125,000
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Twenty Years of Thailand Economy

British Wrested Teak Lumbering Rights From Thai People Step by Step; Unnatural Foreign Trade Imposed by Britain on Country

Teak-producing industry: It was also Britain which got the start of other powers in teak-producing industry on which it launched in 1896. Up to that time the right of felling teak forests in Thailand belonged to the princes of Laos, but Britain, on the pretext of preventing the reckless cutting and promoting the growth of teak forests, prevailed on Thailand to engage a British inspector of state forests for Burma as adviser to the Thailand Government and through him, caused the forestry bureau instituted in Thailand to take charge of forestry administration. The result was that the influence of the princes of Laos states was gradually replaced by that of the British and the right of felling teak forests moved into the hands of British capital step by step.

Teak Agreement

According to an agreement revised in 1925, the numbers of teak trees to be cut down during the following 15 years by the respective companies concerned were as follows:

	Number (in 1,000)	Pct.
British companies	635	55.84
French "	80	7.03
Danish "	70	6.15
Overseas Chinese	45	3.95
Laos Princes	92	8.09
Thai Government Forests	150	13.19
Others	45	3.95
Total	1,137	100.00

Foreign trade: The modern trade system of Thailand was originally introduced by Britain in the form of an Anglo-Thailand Commercial Treaty involving the abolition of the King's monopoly of trade, the enforcement of the free trade system and the establishment of extra-territorial rights. Thus the dependence of Thailand on Britain in particular was manifest from the very commencement of its international free trade. The majority of principal exports of Thailand was shipped to Britain and its colonies, from where the country imported, in settlement of the accounts, large volumes of daily necessaries, utensils, machines, gunny bags, etc.

The following table shows the destinations classified by countries of rice, teak, rubber and tin, the four staple exports of Thailand, from which we can readily see how strong Thai's dependence on Britain was, which, incidentally, gave rise to such an unnatural state of affairs as that while rice quotations were decided at Shonan, settlement of trade balance was effected at London (Unit 1,000 bahts):

	1925-26	Pct.	1939-40	Pct.
Rice				
Shonan	58.152	35.56	39.521	34.88
Hongkong	44.707	27.39	19.394	17.12
Malai	3.855	2.36	3.204	2.83
Britain	711	0.43	3.707	3.27
Japan	8.094	4.95	10.425	9.19
China	12.083	7.37	2.685	3.37
Holland	3.519	2.15	3.336	2.94
D.E.I.	9.817	6.01	1.556	1.37
Total exp.	163.237	100.00	113.300	100.00
Teak				
Shonan	577	11.69	296	12.53
Hongkong	772	15.65	102	4.32
Britain	577	11.69	82	3.43
Japan	987	20.00	77	3.26
China	584	11.83	1	—
Total exp.	4.934	100.00	2,362	100.00
Rubber				
Penang	2.104	36.52	17.754	58.85
Shonan	3.656	63.46	11.032	36.57
Total exp.	5.761	100.00	30.167	100.00
(Tin (1926-27)				
Penang	22.206	94.85	40.595	98.21
Shonan	1.204	5.13	720	1.74
Total exp.	23.412	100.00	41.321	100.00

Chinese in Thailand

Various arguments have often been advanced regarding the position which the Chinese occupy in relation to the finances of Thailand. As a matter of fact, their domination over the economic world of Thailand was very strong. However, their activities were not at variance with the economic invasion into Thailand by Occidentals. No friction between Occidentals and Chinese rose in Thailand, that is, between the Chinese, who with no system and experience on an international scale, were running their business on small capital and the white people whose organization was highly systematized on the strength of the large capital at their disposal. On the contrary, these Chinese who did not dare to encroach on the rights exercised by white men were given a remarkably wide sphere of activities in quarters where the whites were not interested in. While the productive industry on a large scale was placed under the supremacy of the whites, particularly the British, all transactions in products were being carried on exclusively by the Chinese. This left the Thai people with only agriculture to work on.

In addition, the Chinese were also predominant in various lines of industries such as salt-water fishing, rubber plantation and stock-breeding, as well as rice cleaning and lumbering which could be carried on on comparatively small funds and by primitive methods. The distribution of these products, with the exception of a portion of export and import trade, was also under the complete command of the Chinese.

Under the circumstances, the national economy of Thailand and consequently its national life were being influenced almost entirely by the Chinese.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥148,400,000

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THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
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CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 55,360,000
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1943

The Prime Minister's Return From Manchoukuo

The safe return of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo from his trip to Manchoukuo calls attention to the fact that the links which bind together the countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are being forged ever closer. This latest trip of the Prime Minister gains all the more prominence because it follows so closely his recent visit to Nanking to confer with the leaders of the National Government of China.

These visits to neighboring countries by a Prime Minister of Japan during his tenure of office are unprecedented, but unprecedented also is the nature of the times. Hence unprecedented acts should occasion no surprises. Rather is it a cause for congratulations that the nation possesses a leader who can take unprecedented steps to meet successfully the exigencies of the times.

Judging from the results of the Prime Minister's recent trip to Nanking, his trip to Manchoukuo should result in strengthening still more than ever the cooperation between Japan and Manchoukuo which have in the past proved so beneficial to both. Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo has rendered valuable cooperation for which Japan is duly appreciative. But the intensification of this cooperation at a time like the present when the war is entering upon a decisive phase is distinctly welcome, and the work of Prime Minister Tojo in facilitating this intensification is a worthy service to the two countries.

Because of the novelty and the spectacular character of the regions of the South, there seems to be a popular tendency to regard the South as constituting the essence of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Nothing could be further from the truth. In a sense, Manchoukuo is the partner whose relationship with Japan has been the historic forerunner of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and Manchoukuo is the unit in the present Co-Prosperity Sphere which, because of its proximity to Japan and its relatively advanced stage of economic development, is of utmost importance. In fact, the three closely-neighboring countries of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China constitute the nucleus of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The success of the Co-Prosperity Sphere does not lie in the emphasizing of one section of the Sphere alone but in the balanced and well-rounded development of all the sections. The welfare of the whole depends upon the welfare of each of its parts, and Manchoukuo is far from the least of one of these parts.

The recent trip of Prime Minister Tojo to Manchoukuo will have been of tremendous value if, regardless of anything else it may have accomplished, it has succeeded in reminding the public that a perfectly coordinated teamwork and a perfectly balanced emphasis between the countries of the North and the countries of the South are essential to the success of the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole. Prime Minister Tojo's activities are a guarantee that this comprehensive vision of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is being further emphasized.

Sumner Welles' Insult To His People

The speech made last week by the loquacious Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York in which he said that "the greatest single interest, the greatest single objective, of the American people is to prevent the recurrence of war, to create a reliable and permanent peace," and stressed an expansion of international trade as indispensable in the post-war world was an insult to the intelligentsia of the United States.

Sumner Welles could not have made a more supercilious address because the policy of the Roosevelt Administration has been absolutely the opposite of the principles advocated by the Undersecretary in the aforementioned speech in New York. And in many of the war-provoking measures resorted to by the United States, particularly in economic sanctions against the Axis Powers, the guiding hand has been Sumner Welles himself.

In his speech to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Sumner Welles preferred not to recall the fact that President Roosevelt campaigned for his third term by promising American mothers that their sons would never be sent again as soldiers to foreign soil. He preferred not to mention Roosevelt's "quarantine" speech at Chicago in October, 1937, in which he castigated Germany, Italy and Japan—a speech which proved to be the forerunner of the President's anti-Axis acts to build up a war scare in America to make his election to an unprecedented third term inevitable.

What is most significant is that Sumner Welles in his dissertation on the importance of international trade cooperation made no mention of the abrogation out of a clear sky by the United States on July 26, 1939, of its commercial treaty with Japan. Here was America enjoying a most lucrative trade with Japan—Japan was its best customer next to the British Commonwealth—but with the desire born of wishful thinking, it thought it could avoid a shooting war by bringing Japan to submit to its impossible terms regarding China through renouncing the commercial treaty. There is no question that this act by the United States was one of the fundamental contributing causes of the outbreak of the present war. But Sumner Welles, who has been a persistent advocate of a strong anti-Japan policy, would say naught of that.

In his speech at New York, Sumner Welles also said: "Foreign countries can attain a self-sustaining basis only if there are markets for their products. . . . Cut off any of our states from commercial intercourse with the other states, or seriously interfere with it, and you would create so grave a political issue as to threaten the destruction of the union. Under such conditions, would these United States continue to act as a unit?" But the policy of the United States up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was one bent on destroying Japan's legitimate trade. The most glaring example of that was in the East Indies. Japan desired to sell its products there, getting in return oil and other raw materials, but the United States and Britain brought pressure to bear on the Dutch authorities, to the latter's tragic end.

Sumner Welles made no mention either in his speech that the Roosevelt Administration had one last opportunity in the Washington negotiations to avert war with Japan. One of the cardinal points in the Imperial Government's proposal for a peaceful, amicable settlement of the Pacific problem was resumption of normal trade relations. But President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull, and Welles himself turned it down.

The circumstances being so, it is difficult to conceive the effrontery of this man, Sumner Welles, as reflected in his aforementioned speech when he said: "The thing that lies nearest the hearts of all of us is to avoid again sacrificing our young men on the field of battle, to avoid the untold suffering, heartache and bereavement of war, and to avoid the huge economic cost of war and the social chaos that inevitably flows in the wake of all wars."

A Year Ago Today

April 6, 1942

Colombo, capital of Ceylon and the most important British military base in the Indian Ocean, was intensively attacked by Imperial Japanese Navy Forces on April 5 with the result that great damage is being dealt to warships, shipping, air forces and military establishments of the enemy, it was revealed today by a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Brilliant results achieved by the Imperial Forces in their operations in China between the start of the War of Greater East Asia and the end of March were published in a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters. These operations, which are conducted in a parallel line with the campaigns in southern regions, sealed the fate of the Chungking regime. In these operations, 18,453 prisoners were taken, 58,313 killed, four gun-boats and merchant vessels sunk or destroyed, and 30 enemy planes shot down.

* * *

Vizagapatam, important port in the northeastern part of Madras Presidency facing the Bay of Bengal, was bombed today. Japanese warships loaded with guns and aircraft also made several assaults on British merchantmen in the Bay of Bengal.

* * *

Despite desperate propaganda spread by British authorities, the people in Ceylon will not cooperate with the British. Ceylonese are dismissing British propaganda as mere wishful thinking designed to mislead the public opinion in India.

* * *

Francis Forde, Australian War Minister, today issued an order placing Thursday Island and other islands in the Torres Strait under military control. The Papuan areas, however, which are within a 100-mile radius of Thursday Island, are excluded from military control.

* * *

Pan-American Airways have decided to discontinue its New York-Lisbon route in the near future, and substitute it by a new New York-Ireland direct service.

INCOMPATIBILITY OF ASPIRATIONS MENACES ANGLO-AMERICAN CAMP

Military, Economic Influences of U.S. in North Africa Are Fast Outstripping Those of Britain

By KAZAN KAYAHARA
(From the Naikan)

Part I

Britain who has prided herself in the establishment of the great British Empire, whose influence has reached out to every corner of the world, is today seeking to maintain its invulnerability and its solidarity. The great empire, upon whom "the sun never sets," now faces a disintegration as inevitable as that of the fading sunset which needs must follow the splendor of a glorious sunrise. She faces a tomorrow which holds for her promise of existence as but a solitary island nation. The inevitability of such a fate is to her bitter and heart-rending gall.

Neither Britain nor the world has ever dreamed that she who really desires to see the disintegration of the British Empire is America, her staunch ally, the nation who has built up its own country based upon the ideas and traditions of Britain. The unexpectedness of such development, the existence of such unsavory and selfish motives behind American and British relationships was a shock which completely undermined the morale of Britain's intelligentsia and a large part of her public.

Indeed, it was one of the professors at the Cambridge University, who declared that the beginning of America's Independence, with the withdrawing of the original thirteen States from British rule, was the beginning of Britain's disintegration. Her foresight was as remarkable as it was penetrating.

Ideals Incompatible

Incompatibility of ideals, aspirations, and sentiments between the British and the Americans has been a thing of traditional and not of recent occurrence. The latter's insistence for independence against the former's oppression was the seed which implanted in the British minds an indelible and gangrenous antipathy toward the American people, and because they in turn, harbor an undisguised aversion toward the British, the latter entertains toward the former permanent dislike and hostility. A mutual proposition, deeply rooted, the situation finds itself not only impossible of eradication or rectification but cumulative and festerous.

As an illustration, let us inquire into that which has been said about the Americans by those returning Britishers after their travels throughout the United States. There is not one who does not denounce the Americans. Their condemnations have appeared in many publications, particularly in newspapers and periodicals owned by the Conservatives during the latter part of the last century. The people of the young Republic, they state, have neither religion, morality, culture, nor decorum, but, addicted to strong drinks, wallowing in easy pleasures, they abuse their democracy to the last degree of decency, transforming it into something unfit for the cultured and the educated. Denunciations such as these do not represent any single instance but cover an entirety.

In another instance, an American in a Parisian restaurant was served an omelet, whose recipe, the waiter claimed, was identical to that preferred by Napoleon the Great. To this the American was said to have retorted that he did not care what Napoleon ate, that what he wanted was the same sort of omelet served in his own country.

I myself had an interesting experience in England and the United States. I was taught by an English lady the use of formal table etiquette, particularly in the handling of the knife and fork. The instructions I received were that the fork should never be employed by the right hand, and, even in picking up food such as peas and rice, should be done so from its convex rather than its concave side. Later, however, during my sojourn in the United States, I spoke to the Americans about the matter. They merely ridiculed me, intimating that they would eat in any manner most convenient for them, and persisted in holding the fork in the right hand, shoveling the food with the concave side.

"Conceived of Imperialism."

A self-willed people, their arbitrariness is reflected in their indeflatable pride as a new and rising people. Of this an American commentator has once boasted, "America is conceived of imperialism from the beginning of her history. Because of the vastness of her territory and the abundance of her resources, she has been able to maintain her imperialism throughout the expansion of her internal policies. From her original 13 States, she has grown into 48, spreading from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She has, thus, already attained her internal fullness and is ripe to extend from now on her imperialism externally."

If she is to spread out externally, there is no other way open for America but to cut in on British possessions and seize them. As the result of the current World War, various interests in Canada and in the North, Central, and South America's have fallen into her hands.

The position of Canada may be likened to the filling in a sandwich. The bread may be said to be buttered on America's side, for Canada's economic interests, at least, lean toward the latter. Only through the fact that Canada still maintains its national pride is America prevented from annexing her neighbor. The trouble lies in the fact that though Canada wishes to exist as a British dominion, she cannot very well prevent the penetration of America's economic influence.

From a political standpoint, however, the incompatibility existing between the British and the Americans, the former represented by their old national ideas and the latter by the new, would not necessarily instigate an open political clash between them. Their positions in international politics, on the other hand, present quite a different picture. The clashing of their interests here would be as direct and relentless as it is certain and unavoidable.

Influence Is Not Confined

Penetration of American influence is not confined to the three America's but extends to South Africa. It is clear that the American military and economic influences in north-west Africa are fast outstripping those of Britain.

Australia is the "orphan" of the Pacific, and it is upon America that such "orphans" rely for subsistence. Taking advantage of this situation, America is using Australia today as the base for her operations. Aiming to prevent Japan's southward advance, America has dispatched her troops to Australia, concentrating her forces in near-by New Guinea and the Solomons. On the other hand, Britain, in the way of helping her dominion, has been able to do nothing.

In India also, with the British army alone proving insufficient, America is helping out in every meddlesome way, even to the dispatchment of her troops, airplanes, and tanks.

Such a trend is found not only in India but in Chungking. With British influence in political, military, economic fields receding from Chungking, America is growing momentarily stronger. This is evinced from the fact that Chungking's chief strategist is America's General Stilwell and that all of its planes are of American make.

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By Mahatma Gandhi

In the early morning
I worship him who Is beyond all thought and speech,
Yet by whose grace all speech is uttered:

I worship him of whom the Scriptures say
That he shall not be limited by words:

I worship him whom ancient sages name
The God of gods,
Him the unborn,
Him the perfect,
Him the Source of all.

In the early morning
I bow to him who dwelleth beyond darkness,
Who shineth as the sun:

I worship him who is perfection,
Him, entitled anciently the Wholly Good:

In him,
We, peering through this veil of darkness,
Imagine that we see the universe brought forth,
Even as, in darkness,
Men think a rope a snake.

* * *

In the early morning,
I call to mind that Being
Felt secretly within the heart of man,
Eternal Truth,
Eternal Wisdom,
Eternal Joy:

In his Truth, Wisdom, Joy,
Perfected souls of men may share.

* * *

I bow to thee,
Truth, from whom the universe hath being:

I bow to thee,
Wisdom, by whom the universe subsists secure:

I bow to thee,
Thou who art One without a second:

I bow to thee,
Salvation-giver:

I bow to thee,
God Absolute,
God Immanent,
God Everlasting.

READERS IN COUNCIL

In Defense of 'Thailand'

To the Editor:

On looking through your March 28th issue, I came across a funny jotting under the title of "Thai" in the Readers in Council column. Mr. L. E. L. is puzzling his brain as to why the country hitherto called "Siam" is now called "Thailand." He loathes the suffix "land" which is an English word and asks: Would it not be better to simply name that country "Thai" or "Thaikoku?"

I must confess that my knowledge about Thailand is very scanty and limited; also my pen is both rusty and clumsy. But knowing something about that country, it would really mean a renunciation of one's duty towards our brother nationals, if I were to turn down Mr. L. E. L.'s appreciative opinion of high sympathy for Thailand. So I will endeavor my best to quench his thirst with what little I can.

I will not attempt to dip into the reason why "Siam" was changed to "Thailand" and "Siamese" to "Thai," as this is clearly explained in many books written recently about that country; one of which I should like to mention is "My Country Thailand" by Phra Sarasas and of course nobody knows better than the Thai Government which is under the leadership of Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram. What I have in mind is that obnoxious use of the word "land."

According to history, since many thousand years ago, the people of Thailand have always called themselves "Thai" which means "Free," because Freedom, Liberty, and Independence, all in one, are highly extolled and worshipped by these people and they always call their country "Prathade Thai" (meaning Free land or Free country) and never "Thailand" nor "Siam."

In my opinion I must therefore own that the word "Thailand" is but a mere literary English translation of the word "Prathade Thai," or, in other words, it is the name used by all English speaking people in the world, inclusive of Mr. L. E. L. because in France or by all French speaking people, inclusive of Mr. L. E. L. if he speaks French, the name of this country is pronounced "Thailande;" in Germany, or by all German speaking people, "Prathade Thai" is called "Thailand" (as in "Deutschland," the name of German country); and in Italy, or by all our Italian speaking people it is called "Thailandia."

By the above examples, I hope the readers will be adequately convinced that the word "Thailand" has no other influenees but is a mere literary translation of "Prathade Thai" and furthermore, I fully expect that any word in any foreign tongue will completely fail to effect the strong and unshakable determination of the Thai people who has been very proud of their own name, "Prathade Thai."

As far as I am concerned, the Thai people will be very happy when their country is called "Thaikoku" by Mr. L. E. L. or by all our elder brothers of Nippon (as I presume Mr. L. E. L. is also a Nipponjin), because this also conveys the same meaning as "Prathade Thai" (Prathade means "Koku" in the Japanese language, and also means "land" or "country" in the English language).

I dare not touch Mr. L. E. L.'s strong acid idea of abolishing all things English in Dai Toa Co-Prosperity Sphere as this would surely bring about in this part of the world the most topsy-turvy state of affairs. But I would like to remind him of the fact that our mother tongue is usually much improved by foreign languages and that there is no better way to overcome our enemies than by knowing their languages.

SOUTHERN FRIEND

April 3.

Fruits of Wisdom

The way of a superior man is threefold: virtuous, he is free from anxieties; wise, he is free from perplexities; bold, he is free from fear.—Confucius.

* * *

We ought always to deal justly, not only with those who are just to us, but likewise to those who endeavor to injure us; and this, for fear lest by rendering them evil for evil, we should fall into the same vice.—Hierocles.

* * *

Epaminondas, finding himself up in the day of his public triumph, the next day went dropping and hanging down his head; and being asked what was the reason of his so great dejection, made answer: "Yesterday I felt myself transported with vainglory, therefore I chastise myself for it today."—Plutarch.

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Do little things now; so shall big things come to thee by and by asking to be done.—Persian Proverb.

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We learn our virtues from the friends who love us; our faults from the enemy who hates us. We cannot easily discover our real character from a friend. He is a mirror, on which the warmth of our breath impedes the clearness of the reflection.—Richter.

JAPAN'S NOBLE WAR OBJECTIVE ASSURES VICTORY FOR EAST ASIA

Anglo-American States Lack Definite Aim Even After Nearly Sixteen Months of Warfare

By OSAMU TOMINAGA
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

National Socialist Germany has been assiduous in its endeavors to strengthen the domestic ideological structure. In this respect, however, the Soviet Union showed herself more thoroughgoing, as is evidenced by her establishment of the Political Section within the Red Army. It is generally believed that ideological warfare is subsidiary to armed warfare. Armed force is intended for the destruction of the enemy's fighting will, and, needless to say, victory cannot be won without robbing the enemy of his fighting will. France surrendered immediately after the fall of Paris, but the Soviet Union retained her fighting will even when Moscow was in imminent peril. The usual method of war tactics is to deprive the enemy of his fighting will through a series of military successes as the essential preliminary to final victory. Seeing, however, that the spirit of the fighting services or the nation is inseparable from armed strength, there exists a close and inseparable relationship between ideological warfare and armed warfare at all stages and in all conditions of the war.

In war—in ideological warfare especially—the choice of the war aim is more important than anything else. Prior to the outbreak of the first World War, Austria adopted a strong attitude toward Serbia, but she did not imagine that the situation would assume the very serious proportions that it did.

Should Not Change Aim

The war aim should not be altered, when once it is fixed. Its alteration would make it impossible for the government to stir up the national spirit in a war in which the national destiny is at stake. The war aim must, from the start, be confined within the limits compatible with the actual strength of the nation concerned. There should be neither an enlargement nor a curtailment of the scope of the fundamental aim according to the progress of war events. As to Japan's war aim, it has, fundamentally speaking, invariably been fixed since the founding of the country. It has never been of a pragmatic nature; it aims now as ever before at the building of the world on moral principles.

The war aim is a decisive factor in ideological warfare and so let me now dwell at some length on the Japanese war aim in the present War of Greater East Asia.

Wars may be classified into several categories, racial, religious, economic, etc., according to their causes or the forms they take. The current World War II is, according to Communists, an "imperialistic war," and falls accordingly under the category of wars for economic supremacy, but, as Fuehrer Hitler points out in his Mein Kampf, this point of view of regarding wars in the light of mere economic struggles is wide off the mark. The Fuehrer rightly emphasizes that a State is no mere economic organ and that men do not lay down their lives simply for the economic interests of their country. A review of international relationships in recent years and of the current World War will, indeed, show that rivalries and conflicts between the Powers are not due solely to ambitions for economic supremacy. About the years around 1930, an Anglo-American crisis was talked about mainly over economic relations, but now we see that these two countries are banded together within the same camp.

Has Many Implications

The present World War has too multifarious implications to be defined simply as an economic conflict. It is an intense struggle between the principles of life including the political and economic principles as well as the views of the world and life; it is a cultural conflict. It is not the German National Socialists theory of way only that looks upon war in the light of a conflict between the rival views of the world. Wilhelm Dilthey, the famous German philosopher, takes the same view. He holds that war, due to the conflict of the views of the world, is the basic factor in the development of culture. T. A. Toynbee also expressed the view that there was a cultural conflict going on between the East and the West and that this conflict would develop into a gigantic armed struggle.

If a war—an ideological war at least—is a conflict between the rival views of the world, the relative merits of the war aims of the belligerents must depend, in the ultimate, on the relative merits of the views both sides take of the world. A closer study will reveal that there are three important factors decisive of the contents of the war aim. One is the guiding political principle, another is the new world order principle and the other is the economic principle.

Although over fifteen months have already passed since the War of Greater East Asia broke out to which she is a party, America has not yet been able to find a formal name for it. Much less has she been able to produce any clear war aim. Jettisoning the Monroe Doctrine, America conceived the inordinate idea of establishing monopolistic sway over world economy and, puffed up with the sense of superiority, she dared to meddle with Eastern and European affairs. When she got her arrogant nose put out of joint by Japan, she fell back staggeringly upon the threadbare slogan of "Defense of Democracy." This slogan contains no lofty principle which can be compared with the new international principle for the creation of a new order, which Japan, Germany and Italy are determined to see firmly established. It aims simply at the maintenance forever of the old system of domination over the world. The principle of racial self-determination is nothing but a bogus, secessionist and anachronistic principle which is in conflict with the requirements of the times.

The new world order principle does not repudiate racial self-determination. Karl Schmidt expatiates on the need of regard for the sovereignty of all nations. However, the racial theory of National Socialist Germany, whose prime object is to realize a unified State based on the homegeneity of race, is yet to be fully developed in its relation to the racial policy bearing on the establishment of wide-area co-prosperity spheres. In this regard, Japan's theory for the establishment of a new order in East Asia is in advance of the German theory. The principle of accord among its component races in Manchoukuo and the principle of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia enunciated by the Konoye Cabinet in connection with the China Affair indicate the sole possible way of solution for all kinds of racial problems and the problems of international order. This principle of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia, it must be noted, not only regulates new international relationships but points the way for the emancipation of the oppressed East Asiatic races and for the renaissance of Oriental culture. That is to say, Japan's war aim consists in the emancipation of East Asia and the construction of new Oriental culture.

In Perfect Agreement

Japan, Germany and Italy are in perfect agreement in their advocacy of the principle of the wide-area international order. Europe is a continent in which many advanced countries live in close contact. It is inhabited by races which are closely related, both consanguineously and culturally, and these races form a close organic body, culturally and socially, through their constant close contact and mixture. Thus, in the cultural sphere at least, racialism is already proving a burdensome hindrance there.

On the contrary, in Asia, its extensive area is divided up by many high mountain ranges and deserts, and in each separate region, each race has built up a culture in comparative isolation. These races, now ridding themselves of mediaeval stagnation and slumbers, are about to revive their ancient activity. When, in Europe, racial decadence is about to set in, new racialism is blossoming out in the East. Herein lies the necessity for the new international order in the East to attach greater importance to things racial than that in the West.

Japan's war aim has always been a spiritual one. As her object in the present War of Greater East Asia is to emancipate the East Asiatic races from Anglo-American yoke and help them to rehabilitate, it promises post-war prosperity to these races. In this sense, the present war is conducive to the benefits of the East Asiatic peoples.

China Bank Branches

In accordance with its policy of promoting trade, industry and agriculture, the Bank of China has successively reopened six of its branches in various cities of occupied China. With the opening of the branch offices, business which had been transacted in Shanghai has now been returned to the respective branch offices, it was learnt. The six offices which have been reopened are the branch offices in Nanking, Yangchow, Wusih, Kashing, Wuhu and Nantung.

In the Periodicals

Sozo, Vol. 13, No. 4, April, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozosha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Enhancement of Spirit of Moral Principles, Basis of Power Administration, Resistance Power of Chungking, Construction of South Borneo, People of the Philippines, and Travel Report of Bali Island.